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NUMBER 5.

FOUR THOUSAND FOR FORESTS

GOVERNMENT GIVES MONEY TO STATE FOR PROTECTION OF WATER SHEDS.

TO EMPLOY PATROLMEN

General Assembly at Last Session Made Way For Important Work By Passage of Measure Creating Adequate Board of Forestry.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Frankfort.—For expenditures in the protection of water sheds of navigable streams from forest fires the State Forestry Department of Kentucky has received \$4,000 from the federal government, and it will be used this year for that purpose.

The appropriation is made under the Weeks law, which provides that the protection afforded must be confined to forested water sheds of navigable streams, the state must provide a law for a system of fire protection, and that the expenditures provided under the law shall not be greater than the amount appropriated by the state for the same purpose.

Kentucky is placing herself in the van of this important movement looking toward the protection of her forest resources and the conservation and regulation of the navigable waters of the state, depending on the forests. Since the passage of the law by the last general assembly creating a state board of forestry, authorizing the employment of a state forester, and providing for an adequate forest policy in the state, Kentucky is in excellent position to take advantage of the federal government's aid, and the state forester is at the present time arranging the preliminary details with a view to having the co-operative agreement between the federal government and the state perfected before the first session within the state begins.

In accordance with the previous practice of the federal government, most of the funds allotted Kentucky will be expended in the employment of fire patrolmen and lookouts in those sections of the state where experience has shown the danger from fire is the greatest.

New Senator Is Kentuckian.

W. M. Kavanaugh, who was elected United States Senator from Arkansas for the short term, is a brother of State Librarian Frank Kavanaugh, and a Frankfort boy. He was educated at the Kentucky Military Institute at Harrodsburg, this county, and went to Little Rock in 1886. He started as a reporter on the Gazette, and became successively city editor and managing editor. He is perhaps best known as president of the Southern Baseball League, but is head of the street railway system of Little Rock and of a trust company. He and his brother are projecting a water-power plant. Mr. Kavanaugh was appointed Sheriff of Pulaski county, by Governor, now Senator Clark, and later serving four years in that office was elected County Judge.

Shortage Is Made Good.

Paying to the state \$17,500, the Title Guarantee and Surety Co., of Saranton, Pa., settled by compromise the shortage of Judge C. E. Booe, the defaulting former assistant auditor. The full amount of his shortage was \$35,000. The peculations of Judge Booe began under Auditor Gus Coulter, and continued through the administration of former Auditor W. S. Hager and even under Auditor Frank P. James. The settlement was made through Col. Ell H. Brown, representing the surety company, with the sinking fund commission, and the \$17,500 was accepted because many of the peculations were of small amounts and were hard to account for. Judge Booe was paroled from prison and is in business in this city.

Verdict Reversed For Error.

The verdict for \$2,000 damages awarded the administrator of Dock Beavers in the Whiteley circuit court against the Proctor Coal Co. was reversed by the court of appeals for error in instructing the jury. Beavers, a miner, was killed two years ago by a fall of slate caused by blasting in the company's mines. The entry where he was working was in Tennessee, though the entrance to the mine was on the Kentucky side of the line.

Revenue Collections Record Broken.

January internal revenue collections at the deputy collector's office here broke all previous records. Collections amounted to \$286,575. The largest previous collection for one month, \$275,400, was in November, 1911.

Circuit Court Gives Orders.

The Franklin Circuit Court granted to J. E. Williams a mandatory injunction, requiring Gov. McCreary to issue to him a commission as County Judge of McCreary county. The case will be immediately appealed, as Gov. McCreary stated that he desired a court decision on the question involved in the construction of the Act of 1912, creating the new county.

The act authorized Gov. McCreary to appoint a full complement of officials for the new county, and stipulated that they should hold office until the next regular county election. While the regular election last November came after the creation of the county and the appointment of officials, it was not the year in which county officials are elected generally in Kentucky. County officials over the state will be elected next November, and Gov. McCreary construed the law to mean that the officials he appointed should hold until that time.

The Republicans in McCreary county nominated a ticket to fill the vacancies until next November and the returns showing that Williams had received a majority of the votes of the county, were certified to the Governor, who refused to issue the commission. Williams then asked the court for a mandatory injunction.

Rules on New County Officers.

Judge Stout in the Franklin circuit court sustained a demurrer to the answer of State Treasurer Thomas Rhea in the suit of Commission of Agriculture J. W. Newman to compel the treasurer to stamp as latest-bearing a warrant for \$30,000 issued by the state auditor in favor of the state fair board. The warrant was issued under an appropriation made by the general assembly in 1912 to pay off notes of the state fair, payment of which had been guaranteed by sixty Louisville business men. The case will be appealed.

Judge Stout's opinion was not written. He held that the treasurer was purely a ministerial officer and must honor warrants issued by the auditor. Should the opinion be affirmed by the court of appeals, it would leave all the appropriations made by the last general assembly when the auditor had issued the warrants.

Judge Stout decided that the act of 1912 requiring the state to pay for bonds of state officials is invalid, as it was not signed by the president of the senate. A test suit was filed in the name of State Superintendent Barksdale Hamlett, who submitted his bond for approval and payment of the premium. The case will be appealed.

Losses Verdict Through Error.

Error in instructions caused a reversal of the Floyd Circuit Court by the Court of Appeals in a case in which Elizabeth Robinson had recovered \$500 damages on account of an exciting ride she had from Catlettsburg to her home in Harrold, Floyd county, on the Chesapeake & Ohio. Her father, with whom she was sitting, and the conductor engaged in an altercation over her father's ticket, and her father was knocked against her and then put off the train. The conductor was afterward declared insane, and she sued the company, charging that assault and battery had been committed on her person. The court held that if she had been brought into physical contact with the participants during the fight by reason of one of them being knocked against her, that substantially fulfilled the statutory definition of assault and battery, but the trial court failed to give instructions to the jury to which the defense was entitled.

Will Keep Accounts at Penitentiary.

The individual accounts of prisoners in the State Reformatory and the Eddyville penitentiary will be kept by the wardens instead of by the auditor's office. This plan was agreed upon at a conference between State Auditor H. M. Bosworth and Daniel E. O'Sullivan, chairman of the State Prison Commission. The percentage of revenue from prison labor set aside for the benefit of the prisoners will be issued in lump to the wardens by warrant on the treasury and the wardens will issue checks to the prisoners. This was considered the simpler method of handling the funds, as otherwise someone representing the prisoners would have to come to Frankfort from Eddyville and send an order for a warrant every time a prisoner wished to draw his money.

Teachers Must Wait For Money.

The teachers of the rural and city schools will not get their pay from the state promptly this month. Barksdale Hamlett, Superintendent of Public Instruction, made out warrants amounting to \$410,410.55 for the rural teachers and \$36,120.21 for the city teachers and sent them to the office of Treasurer Rhea to be honored. As there was no money in the treasury to pay the warrants they were laid aside until the money could be assimilated.

MEXICAN REBELLION STILL VERY SERIOUS



Reports from Mexico do not indicate that the federal government has accomplished much in the way of suppressing the insurrection. Our illustration shows six federal soldiers defending the municipal palace of Ayotzingo. The Zapatistas set the building on fire and the garrison, numbering twenty, perished in the flames.

WOMEN SENT TO JAIL

THIRTY-ONE ENGLISH SUFFRAGISTS GIVEN 14 DAYS IN PRISON.

"It is Now War to the Knife," Declared "Gan." Mrs. Drummond in Court.

London, Jan. 31.—Fourteen days in jail was sentence of "Gan." Mrs. Drummond and thirty other militant suffragettes Wednesday as the result of their determination to force David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer, to resign them as a condition in the house of commons.

After they were sentenced that they would immediately start a "hunger strike."

The accused women were brought up at Bow street police court before Robert Marsham, police magistrate, and the same sentence was imposed on all of them.

Mrs. Drummond complained during the hearing that the police had handled her roughly when she was arrested. She declared the patrolmen had thrown her in the mud.

"It is now war to the knife," she told the magistrate and continued: "You and Mr. Lloyd-George have a lot of trouble ahead of you. You will have to do the dirty work, and you will have plenty of it."

The women all refused the option which was offered them of paying a fine instead of going to prison. Bow street police court looked like a busy railroad station when the suffragettes were arraigned. Most of the women had made preparations to go to prison. They carried boxes, bags, blankets and furnished coats.

"Bashi-bazoukesses" is the favorite nickname given by Londoners to the militant suffragettes.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES

London, Jan. 31.—At Christie's a sale of emeralds, brocades and velvets realized \$18,125 Wednesday. Baerl bought one Italian green velvet cape of foliage design and seventeenth century workmanship for \$762.

London, Feb. 1.—By a vote of 856 to 437, the national convention of the Labor party adopted a resolution to oppose any franchise reform bill which does not include a provision for votes for women here Thursday.

London, Feb. 1.—As a matter of form, the house of lords rejected the home rule bill by a vote of 326 to 99 Thursday night. Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Willoughby de Broke and Lord Lansdowne made the final speeches against the bill.

U. S. AGAIN WARNS MEXICO

Reminder Sent by State Department That It Must Preserve Peace on Border.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The state department sent a sharp reminder to Mexico Thursday of its obligation to preserve peace on the American border. The note was prompted by reports of the threatening aspect of affairs in the vicinity of Juarez. General Steever has also been directed to enforce the general order by which is to "prevent any fighting" at or near Juarez, or any place else, by which American lives and property may be endangered on this side of the border. The instructions to General Steever empower him to send a warning to the commanders of the rebel and the federal forces.

ALLIES END TRUCE

FORMAL NOTICE FROM THE BALKAN STATES IS GIVEN THAT ARMISTICE IS ENDED.

NEW QUIBBLE BY TURKEY

Porte's Reply on the Peace Terms Is Another Effort to Retain Adrianople Shores and Aegean Islands—Answer Is Unsatisfactory.

The Turkish government displays a spirit of compromise in its reply to the note headed to it by the representatives of the European powers on January 17.

The response was presented by Mahomed Shekhet Pash, the grand vizier, to Margrave Johann von Palaynci, dean of the diplomatic corps in the Turkish capital.

The porte stipulates for the retention by Turkey of those quarters of the fortress of Adrianople in which the holy shrines are situated. It proposes to leave the land in the hands of the powers the disposal of the land on the right bank of the Maritza river, which runs through Adrianople. At the same time the Ottoman government consents to the dismantling of the fortifications of that city.

In reference to the Turkish islands in the Aegean sea the document insists on the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty there, owing to the proximity of the islands to the Turkish mainland, but it intimates the readiness of the Ottoman government to leave the settlement of the insular regime to the powers.

The reply takes note of the promises made by the European powers in their recent joint communication respecting the giving of aid in the future development of the territory of the Turkish empire.

The religious and historical grounds which compel the porte to stand out for the retention at all events of that portion of Adrianople containing the sacred shrines are recapitulated at the end of the reply, which is a long document, written in French.

London, Feb. 1.—"Emphatically the Turkish reply to the note of the European powers is not acceptable," was the comment made by Dr. Danell, leader of the Bulgarian peace delegation, when he was shown the terms of the Ottoman response.

London, Feb. 3.—The Balkan peace allies presented to the Turkish envoys a demand for \$200,000,000 war indemnity Friday. Of this amount \$75,000,000 is to cover the indebtedness of conquered Turkish territory.

The allies served notice that the indemnity would be increased if the war was resumed.

JAMES H. BERRY IS DEAD

Former U. S. Senator From Arkansas Succumbs at Bentonville After a Long Illness.

Fort Smith, Ark., Feb. 1.—James H. Berry, former United States senator and governor of Arkansas and one of the most brilliant statesmen in early political days of the state, died at his home at Bentonville Thursday. He was seventy-two years of age and had been ill for several weeks.

DUNNE NOW GOVERNOR

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF ILLINOIS IS INAUGURATED.

Reviews a Long Parade and Takes the Oath of Office in the State House.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 4.—A great concourse of people, mostly Democrats, from all sections of the state were in attendance on Monday at the inauguration ceremonies which inducted Edward F. Dunne into the office of governor. The ceremonies were quite elaborate, but in keeping with the occasion.

Officers and all the outgoing officers except Governor Deussen, gathered at the St. Nicholas hotel, and at 10:30 o'clock entered carriages and reviewed the long parade, which marched past the hotel. In it were political organizations from many cities and towns. As the rear of the procession passed, the official party fell in behind and the whole assemblage proceeded through the downtown streets to the governor's mansion, where Governor and Mrs. Dunne joined it. The parade then moved on to the north door of the state house, where it divided to allow the carriages to drive between the ranks. The new officers alighted, and, with their wives, went at once to the floor of the house. There, precisely at noon, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Dunne by Chief Justice Frank K. Dunn.

In the evening the usual formal public reception was held at the governor's mansion. No invitations were issued, and the affair was open to all who desired to attend.

20,000 IN RIOT AT CHURCH

Women Madly Battle Each Other in Effort to Hear Evangelist Sunday Preach the Gospel.

Columbus, O., Feb. 3.—Twenty thousand women battled with each other, battled with policemen, and were hauled, and hauled, and crushed in an effort here Friday to get into the tabernacle where Rev. W. A. Sunday, the habesha evangelist, was conducting a revival, in which more than five thousand persons were converted.

Women fought with umbrellas and with hats, policemen used their clubs. A score of women fainted, hundreds suffered injuries in being jostled against each other and against the building, and a dozen policemen received scratches and bruises. One cripple was badly hurt. A door was torn from the building and fell on to the moat surging around it. The tabernacle holds ten thousand; as many as got into the building were forced to turn away. It was a meaty fight for women only and drew the highest crowd that has yet attended the services.

HARRY LAUDER NEAR DEATH

Private Car Is Crushed by Collision Just as Comedian and Family Leave It.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 31.—Harry Lauder, his wife and his entire company missed instant death by a minute here Wednesday when Lauder's private car, the Mayflower, was wrecked in the Lake Shore depot by a four-end collision. The Scotch comedian and his party had just stepped out of the car to proceed to the theater when train No. 46, a heavy through passenger, ran through an open switch and smashed into the Mayflower, tearing the palace car to kindling wood.

WAR RESUMED

ALLIES IMMEDIATELY OPEN FIRE ON THE TURKS AT EXPIRATION OF TWO MONTHS.

Sultan Must Meet Every Demand of Enemies or Take Chances of Being Driven Out of Europe.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. London.—They're off in the Balkan war. Hostilities were resumed at Adrianople and Tchatalja, according to official dispatches from Constantinople. The combined Bulgarian and Serbian forces before Adrianople opened fire on the fort promptly. The order to fire ran quickly along the artillery positions, and a heavy bombardment is in progress. The cavalry and infantry are advancing to the outer forts. A small skirmish took place at the Tchatalja lines. The armistice, which has expired, had lasted exactly two months. Bulgaria has turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of the powers, and unless Turkey yields to the Balkan demands the allied armies now will attempt to drive her completely from Europe.

WOULD BE ASSASSIN DIES.

Trenton, N. J.—James J. Gallagher, who shot Mayor Gaynor, of New York, nearly two years ago at Hoboken, N. J., died at the New Jersey State Hospital for the insane in this city. Death was due to paralysis. He had been at the state hospital since January 18, 1912, having been transferred there from the New Jersey state prison, where he had been sentenced to serve 12 years.

RIOT PREVAILS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A small, but determined section of Philadelphia mutilated when a motorman and conductor tried to enforce the new ordinance of the health board against spitting or carrying lighted cigars or cigarettes into cars.

Washington.—Hollow Horn Bear, of South Dakota, an Indian chief, and the original of the picture of the Indian on the five-dollar treasury certificates, has written to the inaugural committee, through Senator Gamble, of South Dakota, expressing a desire to attend the inauguration.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—Otis Davidson, convicted at Hurlston, Ark., for the murder of Ella Barham, was sentenced to hang March 21. An appeal to the supreme court being granted, the execution will be stayed until the highest tribunal grants a hearing.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat—No. 2 red \$1.12@1.14, No. 3 red \$1.05@1.11, No. 4 red 90c@1.03. Corn—No. 2 white 55c@56c, No. 3 white 54c@54 1/2c, No. 4 white 51c@53 1/2c, No. 2 yellow 52c@54c, No. 3 yellow 51c@51 1/2c, No. 4 yellow 49c@51c, No. 2 mixed 51c@54c, No. 3 mixed 50c@51 1/2c, No. 4 mixed 49c@51c, white ear 51c@54c, yellow ear 52c@55c, mixed ear 51c@54c. Oats—No. 2 white 37c@37 1/2c, standard white 36c@36 1/2c, No. 3 35c@35 1/2c, No. 4 white 34c@35c, No. 2 mixed 35c@35 1/2c, No. 3 mixed 34c@35c, No. 4 mixed 33c@34c. Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17@17.50, standard timothy \$16@16.25, No. 2 timothy \$12.50@13, No. 1 clover mixed \$14.50@15, No. 2 clover mixed \$13@14, No. 1 clover \$13@13.50, No. 2 clover \$10@11. Poultry—Hens, heavy (5 lbs and over) 14c, light 14c, young stage 7 roosters 11c, old roosters 10c, springers (3 lbs and under) 18c, springers (over 3 lbs) 14c, ducks (4 lbs and over) 17 1/2c, white (over 4 lbs) 16c, turkeys (8 lbs and over) 20c, turkeys, young (under 8 lbs) 10c@12c; turkeys, toms 18c, culls 8c; geese 11c@12c. Eggs—Prime firsts 23c, firsts 22c, ordinary firsts 20c, seconds 16c. Cattle—Steady to strong on light butcher cattle, heifers and cows; slow and barely steady on steer cattle. Shippers \$6.50@8; butcher steers, extra \$7.75@8; good to choice \$6.75@7.65; combs to fair \$4.75@6.50; heifers, extra \$7.25@7.50, good to choice \$6.25@6.90, common to fair \$4.50@6; cows, extra \$5.85@6, good to choice \$5.35@6.75, common to fair \$3.75@5.25; canners \$2.50@4. Bulls—Steady to strong. Holsteins \$5.50@6.40, extra \$6.50, fat bulls \$6.25@6.75. Calves—Steady. Extra \$10, fair to good \$7.50@10, common and large \$5.50@8.50. Hogs—Active and 5c higher. Selected heavy \$7.80@7.85, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.80@7.85, mixed packers \$7.75@7.85, stags \$4.25@6.65, extra \$6.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5.25@6.90, extra \$7, light shippers \$7.50@7.85; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.50@7.50. Sheep—Steady. Extra \$5, good to choice \$4.60@4.90, common to fair \$2.50@4.50. Lambs—Slow and weak to a shade lower. Extra \$8.75@9, good to choice \$8.50@8.75, common to fair \$5.50@8.40, yearlings \$6.97.

TO ASK REDUCTION

MERCHANTS OF STANFORD MAY SEEK BETTER FREIGHT RATES.

Lebanon Club Claims That Concessions Gained by Its Fight Saves \$30,000 Per Year.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Stanford, Ky.—W. C. McChord, attorney of Lebanon, has laid before the merchants of Stanford the matter of seeking a reduction of freight rates on the L. & N. from Louisville to Stanford. Mr. McChord handled the successful fight which the Commercial Club of Lebanon has just made before the Interstate Commerce Commission to obtain a material reduction of rates to Lebanon. The Commercial Club there figures that the reduction secured means an annual saving of over \$30,000 a year to the merchants in freight charges.

ELECT PRESIDENT.

Thomas M. Russell Is Chosen To Head the Blue Grass League.

Lexington, Ky.—At a meeting here of the directors of the Bluegrass Baseball League, called by William Neal, of Louisville, who several months ago resigned as president of the league, Thomas M. Russell, former president of the Maysville Club, was elected president of the league to succeed Mr. Neal, and Thomas Sheets, president of the Lexington Club, was elected secretary and treasurer. Mr. Russell is one of the most prominent and active business men of Maysville and a baseball enthusiast.

It was voted unanimously that the retiring president, William Neal, be made a director for life of the league and be presented with a medal in recognition of his past services.

At the last meeting William Blanton, of Frankfort, was elected president to succeed Mr. Neal, but declined to accept the position. The plan which has been in foot of placing the Bluegrass League teams in Louisville and Cincinnati, making an eight-club league, was discussed, and it was decided to continue the efforts to that end.

DISTILLER BUYS LARGE TRACT.

Frankfort, Ky.—That farm lands are regarded as a profitable investment in this section of Kentucky is evidenced by the purchase of four adjoining tracts of land in Woodford county by Col. E. H. Taylor, Jr., of this city. The purchase includes 313 acres in the Wm. H. Edwards farm, 305 acres in the H. H. Taylor farm, 47 acres in the Mrs. James B. Edwards farm and 45 acres in the Mrs. Mattie Mastin farm, a total of 710 acres. The price paid was about \$100,000 for all the property.

WILL TAKE PART IN MEET.

Lexington, Ky.—Prof. J. J. Ticker, director of athletics at State University, said that the university would send a track team to Louisville to take part in the big track meet to be given by the Louisville Amateur Athletic Federation at the Armory March 29. Vanderbilt, Central, Transylvania, Georgetown, Hanover, Purdue and Indiana universities have signified their intention of sending competing teams. It is expected that some of the best athletic talent in the West will participate in the events.

FAIR OFFICERS ARE ELECTED.

Maysville, Ky.—The following officers were elected by the Germantown Fair Co. for the coming year: President, S. A. Frazee; first vice president, T. F. Tyler; second vice president, J. C. Browning; treasurer, J. Wallingford; secretary, Dan H. Lloyd; superintendent of grounds, Thos. Malloy; superintendent of floral, C. C. Ewin; superintendent of stock, T. F. Tyler; marshal, H. C. Hawkins. The fair will be held August 27-30 inclusive.

DEACONESS AT WINCHESTER.

Winchester, Ky.—Plans have been completed for the securing of an experienced deaconess for Winchester. It will be the duty of the deaconess to meet the incoming trains at the railway stations and advise inexperienced girls who are traveling alone, care for the unprotected and otherwise assist in the mission work of the city.

LIGHTING FRANCHISE IS SOLD.

Eminence, Ky.—The Eminence Electric Light Co. was sold to the Kentucky Utilities Co. The consideration was not made public. The new company will immediately overhaul the plant and prepare to give both day and night service. It has signified its intention of lighting Pleasureville and New Castle also.

MASONIC TEMPLE IS PLANNED.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—A Masonic temple will be erected in Elizabethtown in the near future. Bonds to the amount of \$15,000 have just been subscribed. The site has been purchased and plans for the building will be drawn immediately. The structure will be three stories high and will contain three large halls with several smaller rooms. The Morrison lodge, No. 76; the Royal Arch Masons and the Knights Templars have subscribed the funds.

MINISTER IS CHAMPION

Rev. Harvey, Pioneer Tobacco Raiser, Gets Highest Price For His Crop.

Harrodsburg, Ky.—The Rev. R. P. Harvey, formerly a Mercer county farmer, afterward a citizen of Louisville, and editor of the Baptist Recorder, and who recently resumed his residence in Harrodsburg, enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer burley tobacco raiser of this county. He also obtained the highest price for his 1912 crop of any in the county. He sold on the Danville breaks 5,400 pounds at an average of \$37.22 per 100 pounds.

In 1882 he raised ten acres of burley on his Bluegrass farm, on the Lexington pike, which yielded him 1,500 pounds an acre, which he sold for \$12 per 100 pounds, and which made him more money than all other farm products combined.

ADDRESSES THE PRISONERS.

Commissioner Is Cheered by Inmates of Prison When He Assures Them of Square Deal.

Frankfort, Ky.—At the request of Acting Warden Samuel Lykins, Commissioner O'Sullivan addressed both the white and colored prisoners at their meal hour in the reformatory, explaining the plan of crediting them with part of their earnings and assuring them that it is now in operation. Many of the prisoners had become skeptical and offered to sell their claims to other inmates.

Commissioner O'Sullivan also spoke about paroles. He assured the prisoners that their conduct in the prison would count and that no "pull" would gain advantage. Especially he warned them that if any were discovered paying a large fee to attorneys to secure their release it would react to their disadvantage. He mentioned Warden Mudd's death, and reminded them that the commissioners realized the prisoners had lost a true friend, and intended to find a man who would be as sincerely interested in their welfare as was the late warden.

The address was cheered by the prisoners, who stamped their feet, clapped their hands and shouted their approval.

HIGH SCHOOL BOND ISSUE.

Munfordville, Ky.—The election held in the Munfordville graded school district on the proposition to issue bonds for the purpose of providing ground and erecting a new building for the county high school and Munfordville graded school, resulted overwhelmingly in favor of the bonds. A large vote was polled, of which only thirteen were against the proposition. The women turned out in great numbers, every one voting for the bond issue.

RESIGNATION IS NOT ACCEPTED.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The resignation of Dr. S. J. Wedding, of Rockport, as health officer of Ohio county, was received by state board of health but not accepted. Dr. Wedding has been health officer for the last three years and has always been considered one of the most energetic officials. He has had experience with fights against smallpox and other contagious diseases.

LEAVES BANK TO PRACTICE LAW.

Somerset, Ky.—J. P. Harrison has resigned as cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Monticello in order to resume the practice of law. The board of directors elected Casby McBeath, assistant cashier, to succeed him, and elected John J. Wright, son of S. L. Wright, as assistant cashier to succeed Mr. McBeath.

NEW COMPANY FILES ARTICLES.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The Farmers' Supply Co. filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The new company is capitalized at \$5,000, and has for its purpose the buying and selling of all kinds of vehicles, farming implements, automobiles, farming machinery and to do general blacksmithing. The place of business is Simpsonville.

FOURTH ANNUAL BANQUET.

Eminence, Ky.—The fourth annual banquet of the Eminence Business Men's Club was held at the Hotel Haydon. Covers were laid for ninety persons. Several out-of-town guests were present, among them David Hirsch, of Louisville, John A. Crabb, the retiring president of the club, was at his best as toastmaster.

FOOT CUT OFF IN SAWMILL.

Franklin, Ky.—Lawson Wiggins, an employe at John Daly's sawmill near Stowers, in the western part of the county, caught his foot in a saw, the member being cut off at the ankle. His home is Hartsville, Tenn. He was removed to the Southern Kentucky Sanatorium.

DECREASE IN WOODFORD COUNTY

Versailles, Ky.—The board of supervisors of the county tax books has adjourned after having been in session for several weeks. The board made an aggregate net increase in the assessment, chiefly on farm lands, of about \$100,000, which brings the total valuation of property in Woodford for purposes of taxation to \$10,409,000. This is about \$144,000 below the assessment of 1913. The decrease is due to a heavy falling off in the amount of livestock.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGN

Organization Is Formed in Hardin County to Put 1,500 Acres in Fruit Trees.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Commissioner J. W. Newman, of Frankfort, Prof. J. H. Carmony, of the State University at Lexington, and Prof. G. B. Smith, of the Eastern Normal at Richmond, addressed a mass meeting of farmers here for the purpose of establishing a \$1,500-acre co-operative orchard upon the Muldraugh hill plateau in Hardin county.

Commissioner Newman in his remarks said that Kentucky expended \$17,000,000 last year for fruit from other states, which could be successfully grown in this state, as the lands along the Ohio river from Covington to the mouth of the Cumberland river were especially adapted to fruit growing. He stated that he had recently established an orchard of 17,558 1/2 acres in Rowan county, and that Hardin county was especially adapted to horticultural products. He offered to establish a co-operative orchard here if the farmers would form an organization, furnish the lands and agree to sell the apples in a whole to purchasers, the price to be determined upon by the members of the association.

An organization was then formed, officers being elected as follows: R. E. Hindcock, president; Samuel Fisher, vice president; H. O. Williams, secretary; W. C. Montgomery, treasurer, and R. E. Settle, general manager.

A number of farmers subscribed land for the orchard and the organization will use every effort to obtain the 1,500 acres wanted for the orchard.

NEW WEEKLY FARM PAPER.

Lexington, Ky.—The Blue Grass Farm Journal, a publication devoted to the interest of the farmers of this section, and especially the farmers of Montgomery county, will be launched in the city Saturday, February 8, with Mr. W. Hoffman Wood as editor and manager. The paper will contain eight pages and will be in the form of a magazine. It will be issued every Saturday and will be especially devoted to the local tobacco markets, saddle and trotting horses, poultry and other subjects of interest to the farmer.

KILLED BY FALLING DERRICK.

Bowling Green, Ky.—A derrick belonging to the Bowling Green Quarries Company, at Thomas Landing, on Barren river, fell and instantly killed James Burris, son of Lum Burris, and Johnnie Stimmings, son of Fred Stimmings.

James Burris, being mashed and his back broken. A young man named Johnson runs the towboat Alle, was struck by the derrick when it fell in the river.

DISTILLING COMPANY FORMED.

Lexington, Ky.—George C. Roberts, John DeBoer and Matt S. Walton, all of this city, filed in the County Clerk's office articles incorporating the Henry Clay Distilling Company, the capital stock being fixed at \$100,000. The articles provide that the principal place of business shall be on the Leesetown pike, about five miles from Lexington.

PROMINENT DEMOCRAT IS DEAD.

Newport, Ky.—Harry Kloune, 32, of Dayton, private secretary to County Judge Hawkins, died following an operation for appendicitis at Speer's Hospital in Dayton. Kloune was prominent in Democratic circles in Dayton for several years. Three years ago he was a candidate for City Clerk on the Democratic ticket. He is survived by his widow and one child.

BOY MEETS TERRIBLE DEATH.

Elizabethtown, Ky.—Winnie Blankenship, son of Jack Blankenship, of near Versailles, this county, was run over by a loaded wagon and instantly killed. The boy, with his father and brother, were hauling wood on a two-horse wagon, when a log fell from the wagon throwing Winnie beneath the wagon, the wheels of which passed over his head.

SALE OF COAL LAND.

Whitesburg, Ky.—It is announced that an Eastern syndicate has bought the Sam J. Wright and John Osborne tracts of coal and mineral lands near here, consisting of about 1,200 acres. Early development is planned. A four-mile branch railroad from the main line of the Lexington & Eastern will be constructed at once.

COAL PROPERTY IS SOLD.

Morgantown, Ky.—G. L. Drury, J. A. Watkins, C. E. Sullivan and J. C. Ittney, of Union county, have purchased the West Aberdeen Coal Company's property, and are now repairing the mines with a view to putting them in operation.

WESTERN NORMAL SCHOOL OPENED.

Bowling Green, Ky.—The midwinter term of the Western Kentucky State Normal opened with the largest enrollment of students in its history. The young women of the school of domestic science department served refreshments to the newcomers. The voluntary service of the student body was most valuable and far reaching in its influence. More than 400 students selected rooms in private homes.

MAKE EARLY START

PROGRESSIVES HAVE BEGUN ACTUAL CAMPAIGN WORK FOR THE YEAR 1916.

BUREAUS ALREADY ARE BUSY

Organization of Every County in the Country and Congressional Candidates in Every District in 1914 Among the Plans Announced.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—The Progressive party has started its actual campaign work for the year 1916 and what the members of the party intend to do ought to have its interest for Democrats and Republicans with their own campaigns ahead of them. Headquarters have just been opened by the Progressives in Washington and from this city the campaign of publicity will be directed. The Progressives here say their party is breaking precedent, for "it is the first time in the history of political organizations that campaigning with an eye to the future has been carried on during the months that the politicians usually call stagnant."

Walter F. Brown of Ohio will be in charge of Progressive headquarters in New York city, and work along different lines will be carried on simultaneously from the metropolis and the capital. It is announced that the "Progressive Bulletin" will contain, in addition to the news of the party, articles of "a proper propaganda spirit," written by men and women, known to the country for their work along lines of political, humanitarian and sociological endeavor.

It is the intention of the Progressives to start at once an organization in every county in the United States. Of course many of the counties in the states where the Progressive vote last fall was heavy, already have been organized, but there are many places in the land where Progressivism at the last election seem to make little mark either on the ballots or on the public mind. Senator Dixon and those who were associated with him in the last campaign say that "there will be no obstacle too great to be overcome in the work of unifying the party and giving it strength in the four corners."

Social Service and Suffrage.

The Progressive party men have announced the intention at once of approaching the high cost of living problem with a view to finding the answer. Charles S. Bird, who ran for governor of Massachusetts on the Progressive ticket, is the head of the bureau, which has the cost of living matters in charge.

It is the intention of the Progressive party, the leaders say, to continue its social service endeavor in every field, and Jane Addams of Chicago, has been made the director of this branch of the work. Social service, the Progressives say, means much to those who have little opportunity to do for themselves. Some of the Progressives are ready to claim that one of the chief sources of strength for the new party will be found in its determination to labor along social service lines.

It is probable that Frances Kellar of New York city will direct Progressive service in the field of suffrage and in some of the other fields, which are not recognized specifically as being within the province of social service as the term usually is understood.

It is the intention of the Progressives as announced at the "restart" of their work that in 1914 there shall be a Progressive candidate nominated in every congressional district in the country, and that the same year shall see tickets in the field in every county and in the country, where an election is to be held. Washington believes that the Progressive action will start the Democrats and the Republicans at the work of almost immediate campaigning for the congressional election one year from next fall.

Senate Committee a Problem.

Other dispatches from Washington have called attention to the deep interest which there is in the senate in the answer to the question of who, under Democratic rule, is to be the chairman of the senate committee on interstate commerce. It was said that Senator Tillman of South Carolina is the ranking member of the present Democratic minority in this committee, and that if seniority ruled he would be made chairman of this most important body when the Democrats secure control.

It may be reassured that Mr. Tillman, because of the fact that he is not as strong physically as once he was, probably will not care to assume the onerous duties of chairmanship of this committee, although it is still possible that if he is given the chance he may take the position. Mr. Tillman's case, as it is connected with the present matters of seniority membership in the minority representation of the committee, gives opportunity to present some of the perplexities which will meet the Democrats when they get control of the senate. These perplexities will have to do entirely with promotions in committee holdings, and they will be made doubly vexing by the fact that the seniority positions on the minority side of the committee today are held by comparatively few men.

Tillman Senior in Five Committees. Let the case of Mr. Tillman be taken as first. His committee holdings present an almost unprecedented condi-

tion. He is the ranking Democrat not only in the committee on interstate commerce, but also in the powerful committee on appropriations, of which Francis E. Warren, Republican, of Wyoming today is the chairman.

Now in the ordinary course of events Mr. Tillman, being the senior Democrat on appropriations, would be promoted to the chairmanship when the Democrats get control. He might also be made chairman of the committee on interstate commerce. Add to these the committees on mines and mining, naval affairs and forest reservations, in all of which Mr. Tillman holds the ranking Democratic position, and it can be seen at once what would happen if the Democrats when coming into control should follow the rule of seniority.

Take the case of Senator Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia, who at present, with Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, shares honors as presiding officer of the United States senate. Senator Bacon, who is a Democrat, is the ranking member of the committee on judiciary which has to deal to a considerable extent with trust matters and with all matters concerning changes in the laws which require a judicial interpretation to determine if they are within the limits of the constitution. It is a most important committee. Now Mr. Bacon happens to be also the ranking Democratic member in the committee on foreign relations, the name of the committee being sufficient to show its importance and the great question with which it is called upon frequently to deal. A strict interpretation of the rule of seniority would make Mr. Bacon chairman, when the Democrats come into control, of both of these committees. He probably will be content if he is made chairman of one of them, but which one his preference will incline him to does not yet appear.

What the Democrats intend to do probably is to recognize seniority in the committees with the gift of chairmanships only in one case; that is, Mr. Tillman will get one chairmanship, Mr. Bacon another and so on down through the list of the Democrats who happen to hold ranking places at present on several committees.

Trust Regulation the Test.

The recent activities of President-elect Wilson in trust regulation matters while he is still governor of New Jersey are held by the members of his party in Washington to forecast his course as president of the United States. No Democrat in Washington denies that his party looks upon coming legislation in regulation of big enterprise as being of much more importance to the party and to the country than tariff, currency or any other legislation.

The Democrats say that if the trust problem can be solved to the satisfaction of the people of the United States, to the doing away with monopoly, to the lowering of prices with no corresponding lowering of wages, the Democratic party can survive mistakes in other matters of legislation.

No one knows yet definitely just how the administration and the new congress, which is to be controlled in both branches by the Democrats, will approach the subject of the regulation of big business, but a definite statement concerning what it is sought to be accomplished has been made by President-elect Wilson. Just how the accomplishment is to be reached has not yet been outlined and will not be probably until lawyers like Senator O'Gorman and other Democrats of long legal experience shall have given the incoming administration their views, and the advisers of the administration from what may be called the political and the economic sides of things have added their views to those of the lawyers.

Wants to Restore Competition.

Mr. Wilson, the Democrats say, after hearing the advice from both sides and after studying the question himself, will try to make sure what laws will stand the test of constitutionality and then will recommend legislation to meet the end desired. The president-elect has said specifically that he wants to restore competition. This means a different course of procedure from that which some of the economists of the country have recommended.

There are today in congress eight or ten representatives and senators with experience in the law and in economics generally who are giving their time to the study of the big business problems. These men have learned the Sherman anti-trust act by heart, and judging from what has been done by the present administration, they have concluded they know what can be accomplished and what cannot be accomplished in existing laws.

These Democrats who are engaged in the study of trust legislation have given a good deal of attention to the recommendations of the Progressive party as to the methods of handling big business. It is known, of course, that former President Theodore Roosevelt is in favor of establishing an industrial commission for the purpose of regulating big business, much as the interstate commerce commission now regulates the traffic between the states as conducted by common carriers.

Some of the Democrats believe that when anti-trust legislation finally is evolved by the Wilson administration and is given consideration in congress it will take on the form of a combination between the Roosevelt plan and the plan of those who think that the Sherman law if enforced to the letter will produce the required competitive results. It is said that the Democrats intend to make the imprisonment penalties more severe and to try to make them "cover more ground."

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By R. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 9.

GOD'S COVENANT WITH NOAH.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 9:1-17. GOLDEN TEXT—"I do set my bow in the cloud and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—Gen. 9:12.

1. Verses 8-11. At the conclusion of the lesson of last week Noah was embarked in the ark and the flood was over the earth. Between that time and the time of this lesson Noah made three attempts to ascertain if the time had arrived for him to leave the Ark. At last God gave him command (8:15, 16) to "go forth," but he did not go empty handed. Noah had taken his ark in the ark and it proved to be a most profitable investment. Though shut up 150 days (7:24), God must have been in the hearts of that little company as they stepped forth upon the dry land. What an overpowering sense of God's gracious mercy. What a recollection of God's awful wrath. What a trembling lest there be a repetition of this disaster. And what an amazement in contemplating the mighty work of founding a new race.

Noah's Offering.

The first act on Noah's part upon leaving the ark was to build an altar unto God and to offer a burnt offering (8:20). Thus we see that God's covenant with Noah was based upon the ground of shed blood (Heb. 9:15-22), and as such it was an acceptable offering, "a sweet smelling sacrifice" (8:21), because it was an expression of entire consecration to God, Phil. 4:18. This offering is, of course, a type of Christ who is the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." As Noah's offering, see 8:21, availed a rightful penalty, even so the offering of Christ redeems us from the curse of sin which is our just due, Gal. 3:13.

As they look about upon the cleansed earth, for there is no sin present except that of their own hearts, they are to us a type of that new life into which we enter through Jesus Christ, see 1 Peter 3:20, 21.

A study of covenants and of covenant making ceremonies is always intensely interesting. In the Biblical meaning a covenant is a compact or agreement between two parties, (1) between God and man; (2) between man and man. In this covenant God bestowed the benefit of an assurance, though Noah had had certain conditions imposed upon him, the fulfilling of which brought him to this place where he might receive this assurance.

God's covenant with Noah was one of eight great covenants, (1) the one made in Eden, Gen. 1:28; (2) the Adamic, Gen. 3:15; (3) this with Noah, Gen. 8:21, 22; (4) one with Abraham, Gen. 15:18; (5) that with Moses, Ex. 19:25; (6) one with the Israelites, Deut. 36:3; (7) that with David, 2 Sam. 7:16; (8) the new covenant, Heb. 8:8. The main elements of this covenant are, (a) the removal of the curse, 8:21; (b) the assurance of returning harvests and regular seasons, 8:22; (c) the promise of an abundant progeny, 9:1; (d) the domination of animal life, 9:2; (e) provision for food, both flesh and herd, 9:3; (f) provision for sacrifice and worship, 9:4; (g) the safety of human life, 9:5; (h) the administration of justice, 9:6.

God's Promise.

Noah's life of obedience before he entered the ark had elicited God's promise that he would establish a covenant with him, see Eph. 6:18; and so God today holds before all men the promise of a new and better covenant into which they also may enter if they will, Heb. 8:8. God has frequently used this covenant as an illustration of his love and his faithfulness towards his people, Isa. 5:9, 10, and this covenant included God's care for the beasts as well as man, verses 10, 15, 16, also Isa. 65:6; Jonah 4:11. This is a good thought to emphasize with the younger pupils.

If Verses 12-17. As though Jehovah would make assurance doubly secure, he not only made a covenant but appointed a token, a sign, of that covenant, whereby the covenant is to be remembered, Gen. 9:11; Ex. 12:13, 2:12; Matt. 26:28-29; 1 Cor. 11:23-25. We must beware of reading into this passage any suggestion that this is the first appearance of a rainbow upon the earth; there is no such suggestion in the text, but rather God took the rainbow which was set in the covenant he had made with Noah. Whenever we behold a rainbow we ought to remember that his covenant was not alone to Noah, but to us, his seed.

The rainbow was formed of that same rain which had produced the flood. "After the appearance of an entire rainbow, as a rule, no rain of long duration follows." The rainbow is proof that the rain is partial and that the ann of God's mercy is shining. It light up what had just been dark and fearful. Rainbows can be seen in all parts of the earth, so is his mercy all embracing. A rainbow is beautiful and attractive, and so is Jesus the chief among ten thousand and the one altogether lovely. An arch is the strongest form of masonry construction.

LOCAL NEWS



\$1.19 for \$1.50 shirts at Sexton's.

If you want to sell corn, see Zaring. He is paying a big price. 5-2t

The Central Record reports business on a boom in our neighboring county of Garrard.

Dr. H. C. Pope, for several years stationed at Kirksville, has moved to Shawhan, Bourbon county.

Lancaster is to have a Loose Leaf Tobacco Market. Mr. A. R. Denny, well known here, is one of the promoters.

Dr. Chas. E. Smoot's new machine, a Cartecar, has just arrived and is one of the handsomest, most up-to-date cars in the city.

To advance your tobacco plant bed from two to three weeks, use the very best tobacco fertilizer. We have a grade for this purpose. 4-2t D. B. Shackelford & Co.

Phone 272, Ronald Oldham does that perfect dry cleaning and dyeing. Shipping every day to Faultless Fenton, in Cincinnati. Prompt service now assured you. 3-4t

A disastrous fire was narrowly averted on Saturday night over Rice & Arnold's shoe store. The fire began in the room over the store, but was discovered in time to prevent any serious damage.

We guarantee the fertilizer sold by us to be the best that can be bought at any price for tobacco beds, tobacco fields, or anything that requires high grade fertilizer. Sold and guaranteed by D. B. Shackelford & Co. 4-2t

Phone 272, Ronald Oldham does that perfect dry cleaning and dyeing. Shipping every day to Faultless Fenton, in Cincinnati. Prompt service now assured you. 3-4t

Mr. Embry Deatherage has accepted a fine position in Greenville, S. C., and will in future make that place his home. No young man stands higher in the community, and we regret to have him leave Richmond, but are glad of his good fortune.

Don't fail to attend the poultry institute at the poultry show at McKee's hall, Feb. 5, 6, 7 and 8. You will hear the best authorities in the United States discuss poultry industry from every point of view. adv

Opinion is much divided as to whether or not there will be a base ball club here the coming season. It is certain there will be none without assistance and co-operation. The game is fine from an athletic standpoint, and has always been greatly enjoyed by the people of Richmond.

Mr. W. P. Givens, of near Danville, raised four good crops of alfalfa on ten acres of land last year. Each crop was equal to the average crop of timothy or clover. It netted him \$162 per acre. He says the land should be fertilized with lime and deeply harrowed in the spring to make the crop a success.

Basket Ball.

Friday night Caldwell won a game from Winchester by 39 to 9. The feature of the game was Sandlin's star playing and Frank Devore's rooting. The home boys had the visitors outclassed. The Caldwell team played, fine, fast, snappy ball and they should receive better patronage from the town.

If you want to sell your corn see ZARING. He is paying a big price. 5-2t

Electric Plant Sold.

The Middle West Utilities Company, Chicago corporation, controlled by the Insull Interests, purchased the Richmond Electric and Power Company and is now in possession of the property. The price paid and the future plans of the new owners are not made public.

It is understood that the purchasers are the same people who recently took over a number of public service properties in Central Kentucky, including Somerset, Lawrenceburg, Shelbyville, Versailles, Winchester and Mt. Sterling; and it is probable that the Richmond property will be operated and controlled by the Kentucky Utilities Company, a Kentucky corporation, with its chief office at Lexington, Ky. Mr. Harry Ried, of Versailles is the Vice-President and General Manager of the Kentucky Utilities Company, and the Richmond plant is at present under his management and direction.

The Middle West Utilities Company is one of the strongest companies in the United States engaged in the operation and development of Public Utilities. Under the splendid management of Hon. L. B. Herrington, assisted by Mr. J. Hale Dean, this plant was brought from a state of innocuous desuetude and made a strong, efficient concern.

Assassinated.

Hon. Harry Bailey was shot Monday on one of the main thoroughfares of Cynthiana by J. Newton Arnold of Bourbon county and died almost instantly of the wound. The killing was the result of a note held by Bailey for collection against Arnold, and about which he accosted him, when Arnold struck him in the face, Bailey retaliated by knocking Arnold down, and when he arose inquired if "he had enough," Arnold with an oath replied that he had not, and drew a revolver from his pocket; Bailey grappled with him but Arnold being much the stronger man, wrenched loose and shot him. Excitement ran so high in Cynthiana over the killing that sheriff fearing trouble smuggled the prisoner to Lexington where he was placed in jail.

Harry Bailey was popular all over Kentucky, and was a man of considerable prominence. At the recent November election he was defeated for Congress by Hon. W. J. Fields, Democrat by only a small majority.—Record.

The Chicken Show.

The Show opened with a large attendance. Some splendid birds are on exhibition. A large crowd is anticipated. Go and take the family. Its an opportunity to see on exhibition the representatives of one of the largest industries of the State. Some very costly birds and famous prize winners are here.

Try Sexton's sale for bargains.

TIME OF YEAR

GET OUT YOUR OLD CLOTHES AND I WILL MAKE THEM NEW FOR YOU.

DRY CLEANING COSTS MORE, BUT LESS ON THE YEAR.

DRY CLEANING AND DYEING

PERFECTLY DONE BY FAULTLESS FENTON, of CINCINNATI

RONALD C. OLDHAM
Manager Local Office
PHONE 272

Prompt Service Now
Shipping Day Every Day

Church Notes

C. W. B. M. meets today at 2:30 p. m. with Miss Patty Deatherage.

The Circle of the Christian church meets on Thursday at 3 p. m. with Mrs. D. L. Cobb, in Burnamwood.

Rev. Ellis B. Barnes, of this city, is to read a paper before the Ministerial Association at Lexington next Monday.

Rev. Jerome Kates, of Belmont, N. Y., has accepted the call as rector of the Episcopal Church in this city.—Mt. Sterling Advocate.

We feel justly proud of the Sunday school of the Christian church on account of the offering last Sunday, \$22.80 being given.

"Surely the church is a place where one day's truce ought to be allowed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind."—Burke.

Eight persons were received into the communion of the First Presbyterian church last Sunday on examination, and three the preceding Sunday.

The Southern Baptists hold their first Laymen's Convention at Chattanooga this week. They expect about 2,000 laymen to be in attendance from all parts of the South.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist church will hold their regular session with Miss Lucy Adams on Woodland avenue Friday at 2:30 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

The second quarterly conference for the year will be held at the Methodist church next Sunday. Rev. W. O. Sadler, of Danville, will preach at the morning and evening hours in the place of the presiding elder, Rev. W. E. Arnold.

The Moninger Memorial has a rightful claim upon the schools in our state, not only in its commemoration of a choice spirit's splendid achievements and a Christian nobleman's unselfish life, but in its contribution to the equipment of those who are to minister in the Kingdom as preachers and teachers of the Word.—Robt. N. Simpson, Harrodsburg.

There is sweet music in every home where the heart strings are touched by gentleness and courtesy. The mild word, the gentle answer, the tender act, the patient consideration, will touch chords of kindness and make sweet melody in the family as everywhere. A desolate, dreary place is a home devoid of all those little courtesies which are practical in the best social life.—Harrodsburg Leader.

There are in the average church three classes of people, the Reliabilities, the Unreliables and the Liabilities. On those who make up the first class you can depend absolutely and always. May their tribe increase! On those of the second class you can never depend. They have attained a certain sort of reliability in being always unreliable. They may be crossed entirely out of any book of expectation of service or use. It is, perhaps, those of the third class that most bring gray hairs and wrinkles of concern to the pastor and to those charged with the administration of affairs. You never know how to take them nor where to find them.—Zion's Advocate.

Don't forget that the person holding the lucky number each afternoon and night will receive a special premium offered by a breeder or business man of Madison county. Get your coupon at ticket window. adv

Big sale now on at Sexton's.

Of Interest to Farmers.

The attention of the farmers of Madison county is again called to the first of a series of lectures, Saturday afternoon, Feb. 8th, to be given this winter and spring on subjects of interest to farmers by the Farmers' Union. Prof. E. J. Kinney, of the State Agricultural College at Lexington, will begin the series with an instructive talk on improved corn culture.

The time has long since past when the farmer can afford the old methods of our fathers which did very well on twenty dollar land, but in these days when good farming land is selling around a hundred and fifty dollars he is losing money who does not know the modern methods. One of the best ways to make the high priced land pay its just per cent of interest is to learn how to make it produce more and better corn.

Prof. Kinney's lecture on better corn is timely, as the corn planting season is upon us. The general public as well as the farmers of the county are invited to attend the lectures.

GENERAL NEWS

Boiled Down For Busy People

An automobile which was struck by a street car in Louisville injured five persons.

Smallpox is raging in the Green river district and Federal aid has been asked by the authorities.

Miss Martha Bowers, while riding in company with Miss Helen Taft, was thrown from her horse and badly injured.

The Democrats in the United States Senate are vigorously fighting the confirmation of the late appointees of President Taft.

Col. W. P. Walton, formerly editor of this paper, is on the

inaugural reception committee. Quite an honor, and well deserved.—Leader.

Hon. Jerry Sullivan is progressing nicely and has been taken to Louisville for treatment. We hope that this popular gentleman may soon be out again.

The first woman messenger to deliver the vote of a State for President at Washington, is Mrs. Margaret Zane Witcher, who delivered the vote of Utah.

Judge D. B. Redwine, Judge of the Distill Circuit Court, who has been sick so long, and who is now in Florida recuperating his health is much improved.

Don't forget that a special feature of the show is the educational features arranged for your benefit. Come and take advantage of the opportunities offered. adv

It is necessary for one more state to ratify the income tax bill amendment to the constitution to make it effective and President Wilson hopes that New Jersey will adopt it.

The Dix River Power Plant Co. has been capitalized in New York at \$4,000,000. The plan is to erect a gigantic dam across Dix river about eight miles northeast of Danville, which when completed will cost \$1,400,000.

The Commerce Commission declared that the rates of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company were unreasonable. This as to the proposed rates affecting Southwestern Virginia and Southeastern Kentucky. The opinion was written by Commissioner McCord. What about 18-cent coal in Richmond? Oh for a McCord here!

Phone 272, Ronald Oldham does that perfect dry cleaning and dyeing. Shipping every day to Faultless Fenton, in Cincinnati. Prompt service now assured you. 3-4t

IF YOU WANT THE BEST BISCUIT AND CAKES

DON'T SAY FLOUR

WHEN YOU ORDER, BUT SAY:

I WANT "ZARING'S PATENT FLOUR."

Chairman Adamson, of the Commerce House Committee, predicts that one of the first acts of President Wilson will be to recommend the repeal of the free coastwise law for American ships engaged in the Panama Canal trade. And thus it appears that our President is 'Anglish you know. It will be well enough for Woodrow to row close to the shore. But then a man who can "Look over the New Jersey corporation laws for a few hours and then evolve a comprehensive system of laws of corporate ridden New Jersey," can work wonders in most anything he attempts.

Judge Nunn, of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, fearing a breakdown from over work, left for St. Petersburg for a month's rest. Thus again are we impressed with the fact that instead of having a commissioner of appeals, we should have a judge. The same salary is paid the commissioner as is paid to a judge, but the commissioner can not take the place of the judge. The commissioner is a mere make shift to avoid the constitutional limitation of the number of judges. Thus do we see the constitution, even in the highest court of the land, ignored and disregarded.

School men of the State are apprehensive that the cry for "Retrenchment and Reform" will effect the schools of the country. No one wants the schools injured and no one is demanding that such legislation be enacted. There is no occasion for alarm. This is probably started by the political free booters who see danger to themselves in the agitation of reform. Let the good work of reform go on.

It is "settled again" that Bryan will be the next Secretary of State under President Wilson. But Mr. Wilson who finally settles things in this department says he has not made up his mind. It is high time that he was doing so. The country wants due notice of what's doing in the cabinet line, so that it can kick its self in shape before appointments are really made.

President Taft has taken a firm stand on his policy in reference to the Panama Canal so far as it relates to the Intercoastal trade. He claims that he is supported by all international law. He is a great lawyer and it is to be hoped that his legal opinions are on a more substantial basis than his political opinions.

\$5 booties now \$3.89 at Sexton's

\$2.98 for \$4 boots at Sexton's.

LOST.

Two linen dinner napkins on Lancaster avenue, with the initial "L" embroidered on same. Finder will please leave at this office or telephone 791.

\$1.98 for \$5 shoes at Sexton's.

An Exchange says: "We edit this paper because we think we know how but one would not think so could they conceive of the advice that we receive without solicitation."

We entertain a different opinion. We want the best opinion of the best informed people all the time. Come in and tell us anything that you think will help us or the community. You can't give us too much good advice.

The Library building of the Presbyterian College at Sherman, Texas was burned last week by a fifteen-year-old boy, who had attempted a similar feat on the Y. M. C. A. building but had failed in the attempt. The loss to the College is about \$120,000, with less than half of same covered by insurance.

W. R. Nelson, a veteran newspaper man of Kansas City, Mo., was sentenced to one day in jail for an alleged contempt of court.

The judge, strange to say, had his opinion written out before he heard the evidence.

No wonder that Mr. Nelson had a contempt for such a judge. An appeal was taken.

The Senate has passed the bill making the term of the President a term of six years instead of four. This will apply to Wilson as well as to the other ex-presidents.

It ought to be made a term of two years instead of six and allow him to be elected to a second term if he makes good.

Don't forget the annual meeting of the Ky. Branch of the American Poultry Association. Be on hand and vote for your man as an officer. If you are not a member join us. adv

A great struggle is going on in the Iron works of the American Steel & Wire Company of Pittsburgh, Pa. One man was killed and several persons were wounded.

"Mr. Bob."

"Mr. Bob," given by talented Richmondites, was greeted by a large audience and declared to be the "hit" of the season. The acting was above criticism, while the amusing situations and unlooked-for incidents called forth continued applause. May these gifted performers again come before the footlights.

79c for \$1 shirts at Sexton's.

HAVE YOU A COLD?

What are you doing for it? Don't neglect that cold, for neglect means needless worry and the probable development of serious conditions that are not so easily overcome. Come and get a box of our

REXALL COLD CURE

PRICE 25c.

A complete relief that is quick and positive is enjoyed after a few doses of our Rexall Cold Cure have been taken. It is a mighty wise policy to get a box and keep it in the house so that you can nip a cold in the bud.

PERRY'S

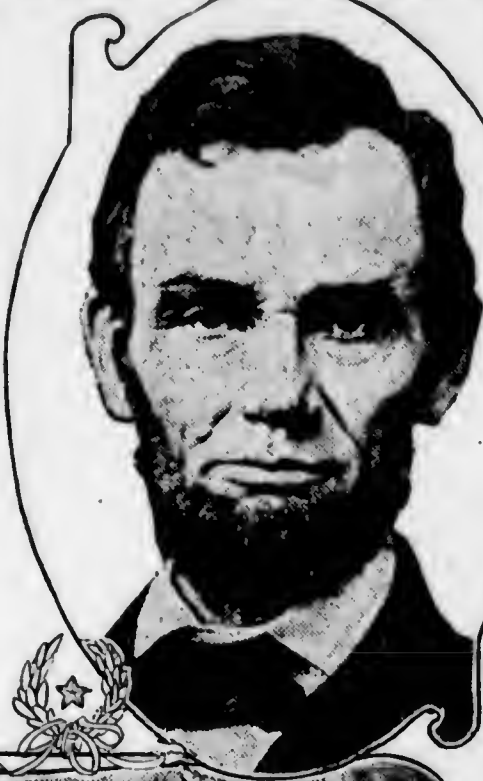
THE "REXALL" STORE

LINCOLN'S VOW FREED THE SLAVES

ABRAM LINCOLN called his cabinet together on September 22, 1862, to read to them his first proclamation of emancipation. In the diaries of two of the members of that council are given vivid running accounts of that meeting, telling of Lincoln's solemn vow and its consummation. This is the story of that day as told by Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the treasury:

To department about nine. State department messenger came with notice to heads of departments to meet at twelve. Received sundry callers. Went to the White House. All the members of the cabinet were in attendance. There was some general talk, and the president mentioned that Artemus Ward had sent him his book. Proposed to read a chapter which he thought very funny. Read it, and seemed to enjoy it very much; the heads also (except Stanton), of course. The chapter was "High-handed Outrage at Utica." The president then took a graver tone, and said:

"Gentlemen: I have, as you are aware, thought a great deal about the relation of this war to slavery; and you all remember that, several weeks ago, I read to you an order that I prepared on this subject, which, on account of objections made by some of you, was not issued. Ever



THE STATUE OF LINCOLN ERECTED BY THE
FREE SLAVES



READING PROCLAMATION TO THE CABINET

since then my mind has been much occupied with this subject, and I have thought, all along, that the time for acting on it might probably come. I think the time has come now. I wish it was a better time. I wish that we were in a better condition. The action of the army against the rebels has not been quite what I should have best liked.

"When the rebel army was at Frederick, I determined, as soon as it should be driven out of Maryland, to issue a proclamation of emancipation, such as I thought most likely to be useful. I said nothing to any one, but I made the promise to myself and (hesitating a little) to my Maker. The rebel army is now driven out, and I am going to fulfill that promise.

"I have got you together to hear what I have written down. I do not wish your advice about the main matter, for that I have determined for myself. This I say without intending anything but respect for any one of you. But I already know the views of each on this question. They have been heretofore expressed, and I have considered them as thoroughly and carefully as I can. What I have written is that which my reflections have determined me to say. If there is anything in the expressions I use, or in any minor matter, which any one of you thinks had best be changed, I shall be glad to receive the suggestions.

"One other observation I will make. I know very well that many others might, in this matter as in others, do better than I can; and if I was satisfied that the public confidence was more fully possessed by any one of them than by me, and knew of any constitutional way in which he could be put in my place, he should have it. I would gladly yield it to him. But, though I believe that I have not so much the confidence of the people as I had some time since, I do not know that, all things considered, any other person has more; and, however this may be, there is no way in which I can have any other man put where I am. I am here; I must do the best I can, and bear the responsibility of taking the course which I feel I ought to take."

The president then proceeded to read his Emancipation Proclamation, making remarks on the several parts as he went on, and showing that he had fully considered the whole subject, in all the lights under which it had been presented to him. After he had closed, Governor Seward said:

"The general question having been decided, nothing can be said farther about that. Would it not, however, make the proclamation more clear and decided to leave out all reference to the act being sustained during the incumbency of the present president; and not merely say that the government 'recognizes' but that it will maintain the freedom of prisoners?"

I followed, saying:

"What you have said, Mr. President, fully

satisfies me that you have given to every proposition which has been made a kind and candid consideration. And you have now expressed the conclusion to which you have arrived clearly and distinctly. This it was your right, and, under your oath of office, your duty to do. The proclamation does not, indeed, mark out exactly the course I would myself prefer. But I am ready to take it just as it is written, and to stand by it with all my heart. I think, however, the suggestions of Governor Seward very judicious, and shall be glad to have them adopted."

The president then asked us severally our opinions as to the modification proposed, saying that he did not care much about the phrases he had used. Every one favored the modification, and it was adopted. Governor Seward then proposed that, in the passage relating to colonization, some language should be introduced to show that the colonization proposed was to be only with the consent of the colonists and the consent of the states in which colonies might be attempted. This, too, was agreed to, and no other modification was proposed.

Gideon Welles, secretary of the navy, also recorded in his diary the events of that day. He, too, alluded to the solemn covenant Lincoln had made, to free the slaves in the event of a victory. The victory had come, and Lincoln had made up his mind. This is Welles' narrative, written under date of September 22:

A special cabinet meeting. The subject was the proclamation for emancipating the slaves after a certain date, in states that shall then be in rebellion. For several weeks the subject has been suspended, but the president says never lost sight of. When it was submitted, and now, in taking up the proclamation, the president stated that the question was finally decided, the act and the consequences were his, but that he felt it due to us to make us acquainted with the fact and to invite criticism on the paper which he had prepared. There were, he had found, not unexpectedly, some differences in the cabinet, but he had, after ascertaining in his own way the views of each and all, individually and collectively, formed his own conclusions and made his own decisions.

In the course of the discussion on this paper, which was long, earnest, and, on the general principle involved, harmonious, he remarked that he had made a vow, a covenant, that if God gave us the victory in the approaching battle, he would consider it an indication of Divine Will, and that it was his duty to move forward in the cause of emancipation. It might be thought strange, he said, that he had in this way submitted the disposal of matters when the way was not clear to his mind what he should do. God had decided this question in favor of the slaves.

He was satisfied it was right, was confirmed and strengthened in his action by the vow and the results. His mind was fixed, his decision

made, but he wished his paper announcing his course as correct in terms as it could be made without any change in the determination. He read the document. One or two unimportant amendments suggested by Seward were approved. It was then handed to the secretary of state to publish tomorrow.

After this, Blair remarked that he considered it proper to say he did not concur in the expediency of the measure at this time, though he approved of the principle, and should, therefore, wish to file his objections. He stated at some length his views, which were substantially that he ought not to put in greater jeopardy the patriotic element in the border states, that the results of this proclamation would be to carry over those states en masse to the secessionists as soon as it was read, and that there was also a class of partisans in the free states endeavoring to revive old parties, who would have a club put into their hands of which they would avail themselves to beat the administration.

The president said he had considered the danger to be apprehended from the first objection, and was not at all alarmed by it. He regarded the act, it had not much weight with him.

The question of power, authority, in the government to set free the slaves was not much discussed at this meeting, but had been canvassed by the president in private conversation with the members individually. Some thought legislation advisable before the step was taken, but congress was clothed with no authority on this subject, nor is the executive, except under the war-power—military necessity, martial law, when there can be no legislation. This was the view which I took when the president first presented the subject to Seward and myself last summer, as we were returning from the funeral of Stanton's child—a ride of two or three miles from beyond Georgetown. Seward was at that time not at all communicative, and, I think, not willing to advise, though he did not dissent from the movement.

It is momentous, both in its immediate and remote results, and an exercise of extraordinary power, which cannot be justified on mere humanitarian principles, and would never have been attempted but to preserve the national existence. The slaves must be with us or against us in the war. Let us have them. These were my convictions, and this the drift of the discussion.

The effect which the proclamation will have on the public mind is a matter of some uncertainty. In some respects it would, I think, have been better to have issued it when formerly first considered.

There is an impression that Seward has opposed, and is opposed to, the measure. I have not been without that impression myself, chiefly from his hesitation to commit himself, and perhaps because action was suspended on his suggestion. But in the final discussion he has cordially supported the measure as Chase.

For myself the subject has, from its magnitude and its consequences, oppressed me, aside from the ethical features of the question. It is a step in the progress of this war which will extend into the distant future. A favorable termination of this terrible conflict seems more remote with every movement, and unless the rebels hasten to avail themselves of the alternative presented, of which I see little probability, the war can scarcely be other than one of emancipation to the slave, or subjugation, or submission to their rebel owners.

There is in the free states a very general impression that this measure will insure a speedy peace. I cannot say that I so view it. No one in those states dare advocate peace as a means of prolonging slavery, even if it is his honest opinion, and the pecuniary, industrial, and social sacrifice impending will intensify the struggle before us. While, however, these dark clouds are above and around us, I cannot see how the subject can be avoided. Perhaps it is not desirable it should be. It is, however, an arbitrary and despotic measure in the cause of freedom.

TO PROTECT INSECT EATERS

Measure Reasonably Sure of Passage by Congress for Preservation of Little Birds.

One of the three bills pending in congress for the protection of birds is reasonably sure of passage, because public sentiment, in the first place, is against the destruction of birds, and, secondly, because there is an important economic reason for the enactment of strong laws in this direction. Officials of the biological survey of the department of agriculture estimate that 20 per cent. of the average annual crops of the country is destroyed by insects. Away back as far as 1904 it was found that the damage done through the ravages of insects amounted to \$420,000,000. This is a direct loss to the nation, and one which must have a very appreciable effect in determining the price of products. The farmer must depend on the birds more than any other agency to eliminate this loss, yet the bird slaughter continues. The destruction of in-



Meadow Lark.

sectivorous birds is of special concern to many sections of the country, because of extensive fruit growing. As the destroyers of insects, birds have come to be recognized as agents for conserving national wealth. The killing of a bird indirectly is a contribution to the strength of the insect horde which infest the vegetable products.

DEHORNING IS NOT PAINFUL

Operation Is Not Difficult When Clipper Is Used, Taking Horn Off Without Crushing.

(By C. E. BRASHEAR, Missouri College of Agriculture.)

Dehorning is not the painful operation it used to be. The clipper is taking the place of the dehorning saw. Its advantages are that it is more quickly operated and it gives the animal less pain.

It has the further advantage that the close confinement of the animal necessary for the operation of the saw is not needed in the use of the clipper. It is used successfully without a dehorning chute.

The animal is tied to a tree with a rope, passed around the neck. A ring with a rope attached is placed in the nose and pulled in the direction opposite to the tree. This throws the head in position for dehorning.

The horn is more often cut too high than too close. In fact, it is hard to cut the horn too close, and the horns cut easier low. The wound also heals quicker and the head is given a nicer shape. A rag of skin should be taken off with the horn.

It is a good plan to grease the clipper with grease that is mixed with some disinfectant, such as creoline.

The best clipper on the market has V-shaped notches in the blades. It clips the horn off easily, without crushing. The knife with straight edges tends to crush the horn and is harder to operate.

FOWLS NEED SOME EXERCISE

When Confined Too Closely Birds Are Constantly Trying to Secure Liberty, Making Poor Returns.

If fowls are too closely confined, they will constantly be striving to get at liberty they will try to fly over the highest fence, and in every way show how well they love the range of field and pasture. Such uneasiness and anxiety to get out militate against their good health, and a hen that is not in good health will not lay eggs, says the New York Farmer. They should, therefore, have all the space that may be allowed them, and this may not be furnished at all, then how much more important it is that one does not keep too many fowls confined within the limit of the poultry house exclusively.

However well the poultryman may feed and tend them, when thus restricted, if there be an excess of numbers crowded together, the hens will cease to lay, they will get ill, they will lose their flesh, become miserable in a short time, and in no case can they be made to give good returns when thus restricted in their quarters. If you had no room for the hens to exercise in, you would better get rid of them.

Kerosene Emulsion.

Kerosene emulsion, one of the best mixtures to use in combatting mites in the poultry house, is made by mixing two gallons of kerosene oil, 1/2 pound of whale oil soap, one quart of home-made soft soap, and one gallon of water. Dissolve the soap by boiling in water, then remove from the fire and add the kerosene at once. Churn this mixture rapidly and violently until it is as smooth as beaten cream. One part of emulsion to several parts of water is used to dilute the mixture for application to buildings, "topping boards or nest boxes. Add one or two ounces of carbolic acid to the emulsion just before applying.

Health Essentials.

Pure air, pure water and pure food, as well as thorough cleanliness, are all essential to the chicken's health. The fowl's power to resist disease is due to these.

CARING FOR FARM DRAFTERS

Farmers Should Keep Horses in Proper Condition in Winter by Keeping Them at Work.

(By WILLIAM A. FREEHOFF.)

Most farmers do not get full use of their horses through failure to provide work for them during the winter months. There is generally not much doing on the farm then, except perhaps hauling of a little produce to town, dragging in the logs for firewood and scattering manure on the snowy fields.

Altogether they are kept idle for so many days that the average number of hours worked per day for a year is even less than two, counting those days in summer when overtime is the rule for man and beast.

This condition is unprofitable from an economic point of view, and from the standpoint of the horse's health.

Heavy drafters in good flesh and fed liberally on oats and timothy will need exercise and plenty of it to keep in fair health during the winter. They will need warm stables properly ventilated; there must be no cement or other damp floors for them to lie on; there must be plenty of air and sunshine.

One winter we fed scarcely anything but straw and just a little grain and the horses came through in better shape than those of a neighbor who fed liberally, but who did not have any more work for his horses than we had. There was not so much rich stuff to poison the blood.

I know of a farmer who regularly hires a teamster to take his magnificent drafters out into the employ of the local ice company and so keeps them busy during the winter. Another engages his two teams in the cordwood business for the same purpose.

Neither of these men make very much money through the deal, but they force their horses to pay for their winter board and to come through in splendid shape for the summer's heavy grind.

STAPLE FOOD FOR POULTRY

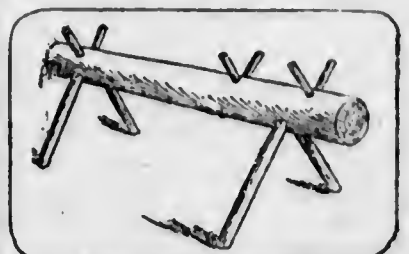
Grain Is Beneficial to All Farm Fowls, but Variety Is Necessary for Egg Production.

Grain is the staple food for poultry, and will be used for that purpose as long as fowls are kept on farms; but hens can not give good results on grain alone. It is beneficial to them and will be at all times relished, but the demands of the hens are such as to call for a variety. In the shells of eggs as well as their composition are several forms of mineral matter and nitrogen, which can only be partially obtained from grain. Even grains vary in composition, and when fowls are fed on grain for a long time, they will begin to refuse it, as they may be oversupplied with the elements of the food partaken and lack the elements that are best supplied from some other source. For this reason they will accept a change of food, which is of itself an evidence that the best results from hens can only be obtained by a variety of food. Corn and wheat may be used as food with advantage, but must be given as a portion of the ration and not made exclusive articles of diet.

SAW HORSE FOR SMALL LOGS

Directions Given for Making Ordinary Buck for the Purpose of Cutting Up Timber.

For sawing up heavy timber where an ordinary saw horse would not be strong enough, take a log about 1 foot in diameter and 10 or 12 feet long. Bore four 2 or 3 inch holes in which to insert four strong, round



Saw Buck for Small Logs.

sticks for legs, and when the legs are in place bore six 2-inch holes along the upper side and insert foot long pegs, having two pairs quite close together for convenience in sawing short lengths.

To Avoid the Runty Pig.

Runty pigs stand a poor show at the feeding trough with a bunch of their husky brothers and sisters. As they are crowded out of place naturally they do not get enough to eat to keep them growing, and they stay runty.

A trough arranged with V-shaped partitions set strongly in the trough would give the little fellows an equal show with the big ones, and the weaker ones could get their share of food. A handy man can make such a trough arrangement in an hour or so, and even the growth of his pigs would more than pay for his trouble.

Soil for Grapes.

It is claimed that grapes grown in a clayey soil are darker and more glossy than when grown on gravelly land; but the sweetest and richest tasted grapes are grown on gravelly soil.

Vegetables for Hens.

Vegetables are great for the hens, especially when they can't get green feed in the fields.

MUST BE KEPT FROM HEAT

Something to Be Remembered by the Woman Fond of the Perfume of the Violet.

Apocryphal of violet perfume it may be well to whisper in the ear of every woman the secret which every perfumer so well knows, a very simple little secret, but very important to the preservation of perfume. It is that no bottle of violet should at any time be put near the heat, nor in the

strong light, either artificial or natural, for a decided chemical change takes place not only in the color of the perfume, but in the odor.

The wistaria blossoms have rendered their color and strange sweetness to the skill of the Oriental, and may be had in sachet. There are also the bars of sandalwood which may be laid among one's frocks but many, comparatively speaking, do not care for its pungent quality compared to the blossomy outdoor fragrance of the real flower scents.

Ground sandalwood and orris may also be had for about one dollar for a quarter of a pound to make into individual sachets, but no sachet is lasting, and too much should not be expected of it in the way of durability.

Perfume burners have found their way into vogue. The correct way to use these artistic combinations of gun metal and brass, which look so like a tiny and much beautiful alcohol lamp, is to mix the perfume with water and let it boil. As it does so the freshness of the blossoms floats off

with the vapor and the room is lightly filled with fragrance.

All perfumes which are imported have risen in value. It is the higher duty which has brought this, not any scarcity of flowers, as the many manufacturers would have us believe.

A Bride's Way.

Mrs. Eke—Is Mrs. Younghide a good housekeeper?
Mrs. Wye—Well, when I dropped in on her she was trying to make bread in a chafing dish.

MORE COAST FORTS

THEY WILL BE AT SAN PEDRO ON PACIFIC AND CAPE HENRY ON ATLANTIC.

RESULT OF STRATEGY GAME

Army and Navy Officers Several Years Ago Proved We Could Not Prevent Japanese Invasion—Congress Now Waking Up.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Congress has awakened to what it thinks is the necessity of additional fortifications on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The appropriations committee of the house has recommended that there be included in the fortifications bill the sum of \$250,000 to start the work of providing great batteries of 14-inch guns at San Pedro, which is the harbor of Los Angeles, and it has recommended also that \$150,000 be appropriated to secure land at Cape Henry at the entrance to Chesapeake bay, where another great fortification will be erected in the near future.

There is history connected with the efforts to secure the emplacement of heavy guns at these two harbor entrances and in its way it has interest. Touching the western coast in the vicinity of Los Angeles, it may be remembered that just prior to the close of the Roosevelt administration it was feared that this country was on the verge of trouble with Japan. At that time army and navy officers were not altogether satisfied that the country was in a condition to sustain a conflict with the eastern power.

The army officers connected with the war college in Washington and naval officers connected with the one at Newport worked out jointly a problem in warfare. It was a "game" in a way which was played. On one side of the table was Japan and on the other as its opponent was the United States, and the moves were made by experts at the game of war. Japan won.

What the War Game Disclosed.

Laymen thought that the findings of the men of the military services could not be considered seriously, but later it became known that the problem as it was worked to its conclusion was accepted by military authorities everywhere, as having been sanely solved with the conditions of the game as they were. As the result of that strategy study congress has just appropriated \$250,000 to begin the work of fortifying the approach to the coast of southern California at San Pedro.

It was found by the strategists that with our fleet as it was at that time, Japan could land a sufficient force of men on the coast near Los Angeles, hold the country upon which an immense army could subsist, command the three mountain pass approaches from the east and keep at bay for a long time as great an American force as could be assembled to attempt to force the mountain passes to dislodge the enemy. Puget Sound is fortified, and so is San Francisco. Congress now intends to complete the chain of fortifications by adding the defensive link at San Pedro.

Fortress Monroe, Virginia, has had in its sole keeping for years, the safety of several American cities. It is the outpost defense of Washington and Baltimore, and with Fort Wool, which is a low lying mid-channel battery, it stands as an aggressive sentinel, keeping watch over Washington and Richmond.

Southeast across the mingling waters of the bay and the ocean lies Cape Henry, the rough coast of which is visible on clear days to the gunners on Monroe's parapet, but no projectile which their great steel gunners can hurl is ever likely to prove effective against battleships steaming in around Cape Henry under the cover of fog or darkness to make the run up Cape Charles into the waters of the Chesapeake.

Congress has committed itself to the entering wedge appropriation for a government fortification mounting 14-inch guns to be constructed on Cape Henry. When this is completed it is probable that Richmond and Norfolk, Washington and Baltimore, can sleep in confidence that no foe can come by water to their troubling.

Plans for Suffragist Parade.

Washington has two big parade committees hard at work, one striving for the success of the pageant in honor of the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson and the other working hard and willingly to make superior to the parade of "mere man" the suffragist pageant which will be held on March 3 on the stretch of the great avenue between the capitol and the treasury building.

A request from suffrage leaders asking congress to pass a constitutional amendment letting down the bars against woman's voting is to be prepared in connection with the giant allegorical procession and pageant to be held the day before the inauguration of President-elect Wilson. At least 5,000 men and women from all parts of the country, and particularly from the ten suffrage states, are to take part in the procession and in the mass meeting to follow.

The suffragists understand thoroughly the worth of publicity and apparently they also understand the uses of the press agent. They seem to feel that something with "circus features" is a more potent attraction than a pageant of "suffrage solemnities," a fact which makes the advance notice of the March event read somewhat

like the unexpurgated forecasting pronouncements of the press agent of the biggest show on earth.

Sounds Like Circus Poster.

The women want a crowd, and if publicity will draw it for them they are not to be disappointed. The proof of the press agent is his (or in this case, is it her?) ability to get things printed. The suffragists' press agent is setting stuff in type. It may not be that Americans who dwell in the distant places would come to the capital to see simply a plodding procession of women with banners, but what Americans anywhere can resist this:

"A troop of attractive Dinna's, horsewomen known for their proficiency in horsemanship, will have a prominent place in the big suffrage parade on March 3. Miss Julia Goldsborough and Miss Mary Morgan, both of whom have won blue ribbons in society horse shows, will display their horsemanship on famous mounts, and among the other women who have already promised to ride are Glenna Smith Tinnin and Mrs. Churchill Candee. It is hoped that this picturesque feature will be augmented by such dashing riders as Miss Janet Allen, Miss Katherine Elkins, Miss Lucille Cheronnier and many others who have won wide reputation as riders."

The suffragists are showing humbleness of spirit. The Washington press agent tells the country: "There is no suggestion that women are here to appear as the equals or the superiors of men, but they will appear as women determined to win for themselves what they deem a God-given right." It seems possible that the words "are the equals" escaped notice of the expurgating staff of the publicity committee.

Mr. and Mrs. MacVeagh to March? Washington at its society end was somewhat stirred by the report that Secretary of the Treasury Franklin MacVeagh and Mrs. MacVeagh were to march in the parade carrying banners with the proud device "Votes for Women." It may be that Mr. and Mrs. MacVeagh will lend their presence to the parade, but the chances are that their "trudging" will be in an automobile.

While the "marchers march" the crowds along the curbs will be asked by "society news girls" to buy their program wares. So it is not the intention of the suffragists to depend upon the parade's potency alone to draw support for their cause. An entire week will be given over to the advocacy of the movement. It is allowed to be known in advance that "Miss Margaret Foley of Boston, the apostle of the working girl, whose eloquence is of a marvelous quality, will be one of the group of notable suffragist speakers who will spread the gospel abroad in Washington during the inaugural week at open air meetings."

Gardner's Sea Hospital Bill. Representative A. P. Gardner, Republican, of Massachusetts, expects Democratic support for his bill providing for a federal hospital ship to sail with the Gloucester and surgical aid to sick or injured sailors. Progressive-Republicans in the house believe that if this bill passes it can be used as a precedent to provide federal aid for workmen in other industries, like the mills and the mines, and they say it will be an entering wedge for humanitarian endeavor on the part of Uncle Sam.

It is said in Washington by members of all parties that if congress shall put through the Gardner bill, thus in effect recognizing the principle of federal aid to workers in all industries, it will be done in part to show that the Democratic party wants to do some of those things the spirit of which dwell in the proposals of the platform adopted by the Progressive party at Chicago. It is known that members of the new party favor the Gardner measure and the lenders here say that the party when it gets its representation in the new congress will support any congressional measure, no matter by what party it is introduced, which looks to the proper relief of the workers of the country no matter in what industry they labor.

Marine Hospitals a Precedent.

Uncle Sam himself has a precedent for giving federal aid to injured workers. In 1798 by an act of congress the marine hospital fund was created to maintain hospitals for the care of disabled seamen employed on ships flying the American flag. For nearly half a century the federal government gave free medical attendance to sailors, but in 1846 by another act of congress a system of industrial insurance, in principle exactly like the Lloyd George insurance act of England, was adopted. The master of each ship was required to keep back from the wages of each sailor forty cents a month. This sum was to be paid, in part, for the maintenance of a marine hospital.

In 1884 these deductions were discontinued, and a tonnage tax instead was imposed upon the owners of the vessels. In 1902 this tax in turn was discontinued, the deficiency being made up from a straight appropriation. Today the marine hospitals of the United States public health service still give free medical and surgical aid to sailors, but the sailor must come ashore before he can be treated. The Gardner proposition would widely extend the scope and usefulness of the hospital service, bringing it hundreds of miles out into the ocean to the very bunk of the sick seaman.

It is known that the house committee is seriously considering the establishment of a contributory insurance system for the fishermen—a system much like that established by congress in 1848. What makes that committee hesitate is the fear of opening up the entire question of insurance for workers.

PROFIT DEPENDS UPON CARE

Incumbent on Caretaker to Manage Fowls in His Charge to Reap the Greatest Reward.

The profit that is possible per fowl is mainly dependent upon the caretaker, writes A. G. Symonds in the Fruit Grower. It is up to him to so care for the fowls in his charge as to reap the greatest reward. He must apply his intelligence to study the details that are so essential in egg production. The hen is a machine, nicely built and properly adjusted, and the caretaker must be familiar with this egg-machine in order to secure the greatest profit per fowl.

The variety kept has very little to do with the possible profit per fowl. A flock of Plymouth Rocks may be made to yield greater returns than a flock of Leghorns per capita. True it is that some varieties are better egg producers than others, but it is also true that some varieties are better meat producers than others. No one variety has a monopoly on advantages or profit-paying qualities. There is no variety without some redeeming feature.



A Prize Winner.

tures that can be so managed by the skillful poultry keeper as to bring good returns.

The basis of profit does not rely upon what branch of poultry keeping one follows. There are chances in every line, eggs, meat and fancy. The ordinary profit secured in any one of these branches can be doubled, or trebled, by the skill and intelligence of the caretaker.

The regular profit of one dollar per fowl seems to satisfy the average poultryman. This is wrong, for no one should be satisfied in any line of work, but constantly striving for better results and larger profits. Two and three dollars per fowl is a possible profit and is being attained by some men in the poultry business today.

The secret does not lie in the fowl or the variety, but in the human brain. Let us all study more carefully the rules and principles that govern poultry culture. Let us strive to increase the profit in our flocks, and thus each year set up a new standard for the succeeding year. By thought, perseverance and persistence great things can be accomplished with poultry.

MARGIN OF PROFIT AND LOSS

If Hens Do Not Fall Below Average of 50 or 60 Per Cent. in Laying They Are Money Makers.

A flock of hens should be made to pay a good dividend on the investment. If they do not do this, there is something radically wrong somewhere along the line.

If you have kept a record of the cost of production and the sales you will be able to tell whether or not your hens are paying. Hens that are laying an average of 50 or 60 percent are doing well, and will make a good showing in the right side of the cash book. Any averages above that will be so much more gain, and will more than justify keeping the birds.

If they fall way below this mark you had better investigate and find out the cause of the trouble. It may be that you have a poor strain of birds; that you are not feeding the right kinds of food or in sufficient quantities, or that you are not giving them the proper attention that they must have in order to be great producers.

Sheep Value to Farm.

The care of a flock of sheep is a job a good deal less sweaty and laborious than the swing of the scythe and the hoe in an unending effort to kill off the weeds. In the presence of such a flock, the weeds rapidly disappear, and the grasses take the possession of the ground. Some farmers are said to hesitate about starting a flock of sheep because of the possible reduction of the duty on wool and the decline in price that perhaps would follow. But this would cut no figure in the case.

Mutton always commands a profitable price; and the combined returns from mutton and wool, added to the services of the sheep in keeping down the weeds and enriching the land, will perhaps make the flock a highly valuable contributor to the prosperity of the farm.

Care With Turkeys.

Always be sure that every part of any inclosure where the turkey hen and poulters are kept is well drained. Sometimes the hen will sit down at night in a low place and a heavy rain will fill the depression with water and chill or drown the poulters.

USE CAUTION WITH GASOLINE

Properly Handled the Liquid Is One of the Most Valuable of Industrial Agencies.

Gasoline seems to be so much of a necessity these days, especially on the farm, that we are apt to overlook its dangerous qualities. It is sold of a fire that it is a good servant but a bad master, and this is most assuredly the case with gasoline. Properly handled, it is one of the most valuable of industrial agencies, but used carelessly it becomes destructive in the extreme.

The other day a woman poured some gasoline on the fuel in the stove, wishing to make a quick fire. After putting the can down in a remote corner of the room she started the fire in the stove. Like a flash the gasoline in the can exploded and she was fatally injured. She did not know that an unseen train of gasoline vapor might lead from the match she struck or the flames in the stove to the distant can.

In another case a woman poured a quart of gasoline into a marble basin in the bath room and placed a silk waist in it. She closed the door and went away for ten minutes. Then she rubbed the silk between her hands. This generated sufficient electricity to make a spark. The gasoline exploded, the house burned and the woman lost her life.

There are many people who handle this fluid as carelessly as kerosene, and the number of accidents reported would seem to be increasing. Printed information regarding the safe handling of gasoline should be obtained and studied by every householder in any way. Dealers also should be more particular in giving out needed information on the subject.

CHECK ON THE QUACK GRASS

Serious Menace Is Eradicated by Cessless Cultivation—How Farmer Got Rid of Pest.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.)

One man in our neighborhood bought a farm several years ago that was badly infested with quack grass. The uplands were free from the pest, but about twenty acres of creek bottom land grew scarcely anything else. The former owner had let these bottoms in hay for many years, although of late he had been mowing scarcely anything but quack.

The other man, however, put the entire twenty under the plow, wearing out a good many share points in tearing up the rough sod and more than once "saying things." Then he planted corn, after having first harrowed and disked, and disked and harrowed, until a great many of the quack roots were killed.

Cessless cultivation was kept up until the corn was too tall to admit a cultivator, and the field was gone over once with the hoe. In the fall the corn was rather weedy when cut, still it was not half bad. As the bottom was extremely fertile, it was plowed, harrowed and disked again, and the corn was put in once more. The same old story of cultivation and hoeing was repeated and even a larger crop of corn was the result, with less quack than the fall before. The bottom looked good for yet another crop of corn, so far the third time the scratching of the earth continued. By that time the quack was pretty well under control, and it was no longer a serious menace to the crop.

DISCHARGER FOR HAY FORKS

Looped-Rod Attachment Separates Load Without Pitch and Jerk in Ordinary Implement.

The looped-rod attachment for fork lines shown in the illustration is designed as a load discharger, and separates the fork from its load without the pitch and jerk required with the ordinary fork.



Load Discharged.

The rods loop over the points of the tines and are carried back to a rocker bar operated by a steel sleeve that slides on the handle. The apparatus is especially useful in the handling of corn stalks.

Methods of Picking.

Either scalding or the dry-picking method can be used for fowls intended for market, but for broilers only the dry-picking method is allowable. A chick only a few weeks old is a very tender bird, but if scalded it will be found impossible to pick it without occasionally rubbing a little of the skin off. These spots will darken and give the broiler a stale look. The scalding will also increase the tendency to decay. With dry picking not only will the bird keep much longer, but the natural firmness of the flesh prevents all fear of skinning.

To Clean Plumage.

The plumage of a white fowl can be cleaned of stain by washing with a clean white or transparent soap that is free from such alkali. Make a strong lather and use your hand and a soft hair brush. Stroke the feathers downward, from the head to the tail.

HONOR DAY OF MARTYRED SAINT

The martyred saint whose name ro-fines and beautifies the merry customs of the ancient Roman festival of the Lupercalia knew naught of those sufferings of his death seem to assort ill with the season of the mating birds and the jolly forms of love-making with which that season has been celebrated from time immemorial.

It is not known whether his place in the calendar was assigned to the middle of February with the purpose of lending a more serious tone to the gladdening of Roman youths and maidens in drawing their sweethearts by lot, but certain it is that, though the lottery of drawing one's valentine continued until a late period of English history, it changed to a form more worthy of approval by the serious and saintly man whose name commends it.

Though in this country and this generation the proper observance of St. Valentine's day is limited to the anonymous sending of tender or sentimental missives, leaving the recipient to solve the mystery of the sender in his or her own imagination, there have been in the past many pretty or fanciful notions associated with the day.

One was that the first person of the opposite sex one met on St. Valentine's morning was to be his or her companion for life, and we may imagine the care with which the votaries of this little superstition avoided meeting the wrong person. Sometimes young women sought to decide the personality of their valentines by dreaming, and even resorted to indigestible food at going to bed on St. Valentine's eve in order to induce the dreams.

A sport of the young folks in England was to celebrate a little festival on St. Valentine's eve, in which the company was divided into couples by lot and the young man was expected to be attentive for some days to the lady who was drawn as his valentine—taking her to parties, and so forth. In these days the fortunate or unfortunate young man who had drawn a valentine in this way would be expected to pay something for carriage hire and theater tickets. It cost the courtiers of Charles II. something to be chosen as a valentine, for Pepys, in his diary, informs us of a certain belle of the court who received a jewel of £300 value from her valentine of one year and a ring worth £200 from her valentine of another year.

No true disciple of St. Valentine will indulge in the license of the caricatures and libels that are nowadays sent through the mails under cover of the secrecy that is sacred to his day. They are altogether alien to the spirit of the season.



Old-Time Valentine.

The earnest and most popular St. Valentine's day jingle that has been handed down to the present time:

The rose is red,
The violet blue,
Sugar is sweet,
And so are you."

In many of the European countries the St. Valentine day kiss was exchanged between young people as a token of good will. The exact nature of such an osculatory performance is somewhat vague. Though the same conscientious chronicler does not mention the relationship, it suggested that the St. Valentine day kiss is a third cousin at least, deceased, of the famous "soul" kiss. There is some doubt on this point, however, for in no way can an exegesis of the word "affinity" lead the investigator back to that time. On the other hand, the fact that this custom is now in vogue universally—not on St. Valentine's day, but on other days, and far into the night as well—is significant. The only difference is that the so-called St. Valentine day kiss of the present is a token of good will—and other things.

Sought Their Sweethearts.

In England the schoolgirl of a half a century ago plucked at the buttons on their gowns and uttered in a sing-song monotone on St. Valentine's day the verse:

"Tinker, tailor,
Soldier, sailor,
Apothecary,
Ploughboy, thief."

If, after sing-singing these words for a stated number of times they should first meet other than the one on whom of all mentioned in their roundelay their hearts were set they scattered in great fright.

Scott's Tribute to the Day.

Love rules the court, the camp, the grove.
And men below, and saints above;
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.
—Sir Walter Scott.

A LUCKLESS VALENTINE



I long had loved a winsome maid,
But when my timid tongue essayed,
Without avail, to tell the tale,
I then resolved, though lips might fail,
That pen should speak—and so I wrote
My lady an impassioned note.

In every phrase to lovers sweet,
I laid my homage at her feet;
Extolled her face and form—in fine,
I humbly begged that she'd be mine.
Then wreathed it round with bloom and vine,
And signed it thus: "Thy Valentine."

That eve we met—I'll ne'er forget—
Its pain pervades my being yet.
Her cheeks were flushed, her eyes were bright
With young affection's tender light.
"Dear Jack," said she, "you ought to see
The valentine that came to me."

"'Twas twined in roses all about,
And arrows sped from Cupid's bow;
And in the midst a rhythmic line
That breathed such burning love divine
It made my heart with rapture thrill—
I knew at once that 'twas from Will."

"To you, dear Jack, I may confess,"
She said, unheeding my distress,
"That love is blind, or Will would see
I'm quite as much in love as he;
But he is such a beautiful beau
I wish you'd kindly tell him so."

Moral—
When next I pen a love-letter line,
I'll sign it "Jack," not "Valentine."
—Harriet Bunker Austin, in National Magazine.

Valentine Day in Ireland.

In Ireland the great feature of St. Valentine's day is the breakdown dance. All the boys and all the girls engaged in it, the couple dancing the longest winning the coveted applause. The victorious couple is looked upon as well mated, and not infrequently a wedding follows during Easter tide.

The dance itself is indeed a spectacle. With much ceremony the door of the barn is lifted from its hinges and the dance commenced as soon as the fiddler or the player of the bagpipe orders the couples out. The floor of the barn is of mud; hence the door is laid on the ground to form a suitable surface for the dancers. Goldsmith describes the dancers in his "Deserted Village":

"The dancing pair that simply sought renown,
By holding out to tire each other down."

The absolute wholeheartedness of the dance and the fierceness of these tests of endurance must be seen to be appreciated. Though the occasion is one of the utmost jollity and good will, the contestants are in dead earnest in their endeavors to win.

Dean Swift's Gentle Protest.

The gentle Dean Swift, in writing to a friend, describes his first reception of a comic valentine:

"I was seated in my library when the postmaster arrived and I opened the bag. What was my surprise to find my first greeting on St. Valentine's morning to be a representation of a fat person, with a body like a pig and a head like a doll. Of course, it grieved me, for I always considered the day one devoted to everything beautiful in life. But I felt far more compassion for the unfortunate mental condition of the sender than I did for the feelings of the recipient, which were, I assure you, quite healed before I finished breakfast."

The simplicity of this gentle protest, scarcely a rebuke, is pathetic. Much more kindly and considerate is the tender missive, even though it be sentimental, like the following:

"If you'll be mine
I will be thine,
And so Good
Morrow, Valentine."

For St. Valentine's day is a day of joy, of love, of happiness.



SERIAL STORY

The Women's Candidate

By BYRON WILLIAMS

SYNOPSIS.

In a spirit of fun Mayor Bedight, a summer visitor, is chased through the woods by ten laughing girls, one of whom he catches and kisses. The girls form themselves into a court and sentence him to do the bidding of one of their number each day for ten days. A legislative measure opposing woman suffrage, which dropped from the mayor's pocket, is used to compel him to obey the mandates of the girls. His first day of service is with May Andrews, who takes him fishing. They are threatened by the sheriff with arrest. Miss Vining sees what she considers a clandestine meeting between one of the girls and the mayor. The next day he goes driving with Mabel Arney. They meet with an accident, are arrested and locked up, but escape. The mayor returns to the hotel, finds the sheriff waiting for him, and takes refuge in the room of Rose Winters. He plans to get possession of the incriminating bill. With Harriet Brooks the mayor goes to investigate an Indian mound. They are investigated as a brother and sister.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

"I'm afraid," almost sobbing. The mayor put his arm about her gently, soothing her as only a tactful man may soothe a nervous woman. Unconsciously she drew toward him. "Lightning seems terrible," he said evenly, "but as a matter of fact there is always more danger on the cars. Statistics prove."

"What's that?" cried the woman, apprehensively. "I heard a voice."

The mayor peered out.

"The sheriff!" he muttered under his breath.

Three men were running toward them on the beach, their heads down, ducking the rain.

Scrambling from under the boat, Mayor Bedight set off at top speed up the beach, pausing at the start long enough to whisper:

"I'll be back. Wait."

The sheriff and his two deputies, weathering the gale with lowered eyes, had not seen the mayor's flight. In fact, so blinded were their eyes that they ran almost into the girl and the boat before they could stop.

"Hello!" howled the sheriff. "You're from Squirrel Inn, ain't ye? Where's yer heau?" blundered. "We're lookin' fer him."

Miss Brooks drew her feet back under her skirt and replied coldly:

"One of the best ways to find a man," witheringly, "is to go where he is."

The sheriff's chest shot out immediately.

"Now, look-a-here, young lady, some of your smartness or we'll take you along for accessory before the act. Understand?" blustered.

"You are wasting your time trying to bully me," replied the girl, without a tremor in her voice. "I am perfectly harmless and I have told you all I know. The man has gone up the beach."

"Aw, come on, Sid," broke in a slender young fellow, turning his back to the rain. "What the use of arguin' with th' gal? She ain't th' one we had yesterday."

Without a word the sheriff veered around the boat and, following the fast fading trail, set out in haste after Bedight. Fifteen minutes later the mayor came up from the opposite direction.

"I am sorry, Miss Brooks," he said, sorrowfully. "But I'm afraid you'll get wet after all. We've got to get away from here! I circled around and found the boat these fellows left. I set it adrift with a gale blowing it across the lake, but they are not far behind. We must get under way as soon as possible."

"I don't mind a soaking," replied the young woman, bravely. "It's the lightning that frightens me—and that's about quit."

The man righted the dory burriedly, piled in their belongings and set the boat from the shore with a sturdy shove. A half mile below, on the beach, he caught sight of three men running toward them—and far away on the wave-whipped lake, a tiny dot of brown could be seen rising and falling as it scudded before the wind. It was the sheriff's row boat.

"Sleeping out of doors," said the mayor, smiling at the woman opposite, "is very beneficial to the lungs—especially on an island."

CHAPTER VIII.

When the waves are running freely it is a stiff pull from Mine Host's select little hotel in the Wisconsin woods to Glen Island, but on a perfect moonlight night, with just breeze sufficient to ripple the fair hair of a pretty girl opposite, the man at the oars seldom finds the task arduous. Nor did Mayor Bedight complain. The running ripple slapped the prow of the boat rhythmically and from the shadows along the approaching shore of the island the weird boat of an owl

proclaimed the witchery of the night. With a scarcely perceptible tilt, the boat grounded on the shelving sandy shore. Bedight sprang out and pulled the craft further upon its cushioned anchorage. The girl sat in the boat, intently watching the mayor. That gentleman took from the locker a basket well laden. Quickly gathering some dry wood, he stacked it over a bunch of tinder-like weeds, touched a match to the pile, set the basket at a safe distance and pulling a revolver from his pocket, fired in the general direction of the moon.

Having maneuvered thus peculiarly, he hastened back to the boat, shoved off and rowed from the shore a hundred yards. Resting on his oars, he let the boat toss idly upon the lake. Five, ten minutes passed. The dry wood burned brightly, making a beacon of light, into the circle of which there came, at last, three shadows, followed by unintelligible conversation.

"They've found it," said the mayor, picking up his oars and turning the boat toward the hotel.

It was midnight when the sides of the craft rubbed its sister boats at Mine Host's dock. The mayor and the girl crept softly up the winding pathway toward the hotel. Suddenly, in the moonlight ahead, the form of a woman appeared advancing to meet them. The mayor and the girl saw her simultaneously. He stopped instantly with a restraining hand upon the girl's arm.

"Quick!" he commanded, springing in front of his companion and turning her about face. "Walk rapidly down the path to the boathouse."

She complied instantly.

Over his shoulder the mayor saw the woman hesitate, then follow determinedly through the shimmering moonlight.

"Go into the boathouse," directed Bedight hurriedly. "Wait until I engage her in conversation. Then open the rear door and run for the hotel. And be quiet!"

"I understand," whispered the girl, excitedly.

Slipping through the door, she closed it softly. Pulling a cigar from his pocket, the mayor scratched a match on the sole of his shoe and blew a puff of smoke at the same target which earlier in the evening he had failed to hit with his tenden missile.

The woman rounded the corner and came directly toward him.

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Bedight," said "Judge" Vining in a cold, formal voice, "for following you, but as a chaperone of the young ladies at the hotel I feel that it was my duty to do so."

The mayor bowed.

"Duty to the one performing it," he interrupted gallantly, "is oftentimes irksome, but begrudgingly done frequently conveys pleasure to another. I do not desire to appear selfish in your eyes, but I find your duty pleases me greatly," howling again. "Now, the moonlight—"

The "judge" made a deprecating gesture.

"Do not attempt to evade," she warned. "I am deeply in earnest. Where is the—?" She seemed at a loss to proceed. Finally she threw diplomacy to the winds. "Who was the girl with you—alone—at this hour of the night? I have a right to know and I—had thought you a gentleman, though I should have known that no gentleman would have—have—" she finished lamely.

"Kissed you?" questioned the mayor, the frivolity scarcely gone from his voice.

"Certainly!" she flashed.

Bedight puffed thoughtfully at his cigar, the fragrant pungency of the

question, Mr. Bedight," she continued. "Who was the girl that came down the path with you?"

The man drew closer to her. The sippancy was gone from his voice. His face was earnest.

"Miss Vining, you have inferred that I am guilty of conduct unbecoming a gentleman. A few mornings ago you ran after me in a spirit of mischief, and in the same spirit I caught you in my arms and kissed you. If I have hurt you I am sincerely sorry, but I, too, am reaping the fruit of folly. You have chosen to arm yourself with a distant demeanor toward me, you renuff my attempts at entering the circle of your real self, you are 'judge' both on and off the bench, distant, suspicious, haughty. You pursued me; I took toll. With your permission I promise to forget that you ran, but I cannot forget that I kissed you. I am not a boy. I have seen some of the world, I do not know much about love, I have been too busy trying to do something, to fall in love, or else I never

happened to meet the woman. Since coming here I don't know exactly what sort of an enchantment I have entered—but I do know that I cannot forget the ecstasy of the moment when our lips met. You may scorn me and it lies within your power to discipline me—or defeat me—but I shall not try to obliterate the thrill of that brief moment!"

Jackie Vining did not meet his eyes. In her heart she felt a strange, new feeling of elation, a softening of resentment, but women were theorems long before mathematicians struggled with right-angle triangles and hypotenuses, and all their non-understanding, nullo descendantia, beautiful and sweet and charming as they are, still persist in being man's hardest problem.

"Your frankness in some things," she said without emotion, "is as commendable as your lack of it in others. Must I repeat my question still another time? Who is the girl?"

The mayor spoke firmly and with decision.

"As a man who is at least that much of a gentleman, I refuse to answer. The girl has done no wrong. She—"

"Mr. Bedight, on Tuesday night I saw one of my crowd of young ladies leave the arbor after a clandestine night meeting with you. Tonight I chance to blunder upon you at midnight, again in the company of a young woman. There are no others here, aside from our party. I feel a responsibility and I must insist on your answering."

The mayor shrugged his shoulders. "Who was she?" asked the "judge" for the fourth time.

"Why don't you ask her yourself?" said the mayor.

"Where is she?"

"The last I saw of her she went through that door," he replied, doggedly.

Miss Vining stepped toward the door and opened it. In the farther end of the boathouse a second door stood open and through it the moonlight streamed.

"I see I have been outwitted," angrily.

"May I walk to the hotel with you?" asked the mayor humbly.

"I prefer to go alone," she replied in a tone of finality, starting up the path.

"Miss Vining!"

It was the mayor calling from the dock.

She stopped.

"What is it, Mr. Bedight?" impatiently.

"You remember saying the girl with me must be one of your party because there were no other young ladies about?"

"Yes," crisply.

The mayor's voice had something of the old ring in it as he asked: "Did you think of the colored cook?"

But the "judge," going up the path briskly, did not deign to reply. (TO BE CONTINUED)

Figs and Raisins.

Consul Horton at Smyrna notes that the Reform, a Smyrna newspaper, estimates the raisin crop for this year at about 700,000 quintals (87,164,000 pounds) and that of figs about 75,000 camel loads (36,082,500 pounds). But from what has been able to learn it seems that exporters and dealers mostly are trying to keep the crop reports at a low figure in order to be able to begin with high prices, and that if the weather continues favorable the raisin crop will amount approximately to 99,616,000 pounds against 56,034,000 pounds last year and the fig crop to 100,000 camel loads as against 125,000 camel loads last year.

Mr. Bedight—the voice was keen now—and the mayor hesitated. "I did not come here to bandy words. I never shall cease regretting that I am in a sense guilty of a misdemeanor which makes it impossible for me to condemn you as I should—but I warn you not to presume to justify further presumption."

Miss Vining paused effectively.

"But you have not answered my

question, Mr. Bedight," she continued. "Who was the girl that came down the path with you?"

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"As a man who is at least that much of a gentleman, I refuse to answer. The girl has done no wrong. She—"



Alice Mason.

Trap Nest Closed—View From Above.

life work. We tried the experiment with Brahmas, and as a result have a strain that is doing remarkable work.

One bird in particular, as a pullet, laid 100 eggs from Jan. 1st to June 1st. As a two-year-old hen she did not begin laying until February 6th, but laid 14 eggs from that date to the end of the month.

During the 31 days of March she laid 21 eggs; in the 30 days of April she laid 21 eggs; and in the 31 days of May laid 25 eggs; making a total of 81 eggs in 114 days.

We mention this individual case to show the progress that can be made in careful trap-nesting and in a judicious selection of breeding stock.

If each year we gradually build up the records of our flock and keep a close eye to the thrift and hardiness of the offspring, we show that even Brahmas—so generally classed as poor and indifferent layers—can be made to become prolific winter-egg producers.

Now where the great danger comes in is this ambition to secure 200-egg layers as a flock. The flock is quite frequently forced by conditions, meat and other highly stimulating articles of food.

While it will, in many cases, produce the eggs, it will at the same time bring about an early decline. But by working for a strong winter crop we get the bulk of our eggs at a certain season and the hen has the rest of the season to recuperate.

Another method adopted by some of those ambitious for great results

to get greater durability. Where trap-nests are constantly in use, flimsy construction is not economical in the long run.

The trap nests are not made with covers because they are used in tiers and slide in and out like drawers. They can be carried away for cleaning when necessary. Four nests in a pen accommodate twenty hens by the attendant going through the pens once an hour, or a little oftener, during that part of the day when the hens are busiest. Earlier and later in day his visits are not so frequent.

The hens must all have leg bands. In order to identify them; a number of different kinds are on the market. The double box with the nest in the rear is necessary. When a hen has laid an egg and desires to leave the nest, she steps out into the front space and remains there until she is released. With only one section she would be likely to crush her egg by stepping on it, and thus learn the pernicious habit of egg-eating.

To remove a hen, the nest is pulled part way out, and as it has no cover she is readily caught, the number on her leg-band is noted and the proper entry made on the record sheet. After having been taken off a few times, the hens do not object to being handled, most of them remaining quiet, apparently expecting to be picked up.

Is to batch the eggs from one or more phenomenal layers and make up the offspring, brothers and sisters, and repeating for two or three years.

We do not know of a surer way to

BEETS THRIVE IN ENRICHED SOILS

Good Fibrous, Well-Drained Garden Loam, With Compost, Grows Best Roots.

Beets are comparatively hardy plants. They may be planted early without much danger of injury. They are rather gross feeders and thrive best in well enriched soil. Good fibrous, well-drained garden loam, enriched with compost and poultry droppings, will grow perfect roots.

For the early crop prepare the soil as early as it is fit to work and plant the seed immediately. If you have a bedded, start the young plants there and gain several weeks in maturity. With a little care in preserving the roots the young plants bear transplanting well, and they may be lifted and reset either from the hotbed or from the open ground.

Growing beets clean and thorough cultivation, and thin the plants to four or six inches in the row. The thinning may be delayed in the

home vegetable garden till the young beets are large enough to use, and thus the trimmings will not be wasted. In the truck garden the thinnings may be fed to cows, calves and pigs to good advantage. For a succession of tender beets sow at intervals of three weeks till the last of July. The mature crop may be held for winter storage.

Alfalfa Fine for Horses.

The Utah experiment station found that 1,400-pound horses at hard work could be maintained in condition on 32.6 pounds of alfalfa hay per day, and when at rest, 20 pounds was sufficient for the same horses. Secretary F. D. Cohn of Kansas says: "The idea that alfalfa hay is not suitable for horses has been proved erroneous by thousands of farmers, teamsters and livermen; many use no other hay. If there is any trouble it comes from feeding more than is needed. With access to unlimited quantities horses may injure themselves by eating too much. From 10 to 20 pounds of alfalfa hay per day, with a small quantity of grain, will keep work horses in thrifty condition at a saving of 20 to 30 per cent in cost of maintenance."

Trap Nest Closed—One Side Removed to Show Method of Operation.

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home vegetable garden till the young beets are large enough to use, and thus the trimmings will not be wasted. In the truck garden the thinnings may be fed to cows, calves and pigs to good advantage. For a succession of tender beets sow at intervals of three weeks till the last of July. The mature crop may be held for winter storage.

Alfalfa Fine for Horses.

The Utah experiment station found that 1,400-pound horses at hard work could be maintained in condition on 32.6 pounds of alfalfa hay per day, and when at rest, 20 pounds was sufficient for the same horses. Secretary F. D. Cohn of Kansas says: "The idea that alfalfa hay is not suitable for horses has been proved erroneous by thousands of farmers, teamsters and livermen; many use no other hay. If there is any trouble it comes from feeding more than is needed. With access to unlimited quantities horses may injure themselves by eating too much. From 10 to 20 pounds of alfalfa hay per day, with a small quantity of grain, will keep work horses in thrifty condition at a saving of 20 to 30 per cent in cost of maintenance."

Trap Nest Closed—One Side Removed to Show Method of Operation.

to get greater durability. Where trap-nests are constantly in use, flimsy construction is not economical in the long run.

The trap nests are not made with covers because they are used in tiers and slide in and out like drawers. They can be carried away for cleaning when necessary. Four nests in a pen accommodate twenty hens by the attendant going through the pens once an hour, or a little oftener, during that part of the day when the hens are busiest. Earlier and later in day his visits are not so frequent.

The hens must all have leg bands. In order to identify them; a number of different kinds are on the market. The double box with the nest in the rear is necessary. When a hen has laid an egg and desires to leave the nest, she steps out into the front space and remains there until she is released. With only one section she would be likely to crush her egg by stepping on it, and thus learn the pernicious habit of egg-eating.

To remove a hen, the nest is pulled part way out, and as it has no cover she is readily caught, the number on her leg-band is noted and the proper entry made on the record sheet. After having been taken off a few times, the hens do not object to being handled, most of them remaining quiet, apparently expecting to be picked up.

Is to batch the eggs from one or more phenomenal layers and make up the offspring, brothers and sisters, and repeating for two or three years.

We do not know of a surer way to

TRAP NEST HAS DEVELOPED PROLIFIC EGG-LAYER AND BARRED LOW PRODUCER

By Carefully Selecting the Best Cold Weather Performers and Breeding From Them Winter Supply of Eggs Is Materially Increased—Experiment Tried With Brahmas.

(By M. BOYER.)

For years the plan of the writer has been to each year pick out his best hens to breed from. These are birds that not only show good characteristics of the breed, but also have done good laying as pullets.

Trap-nests have been the guide, and these are used as a rule from January 1st to June 1st. And again from October 1st to the end of the year. Occasionally they are used in some pens the entire year, but that is done only where a special test is made of a new selection or a new breed.

What we mostly wish to know is not how many eggs a hen will lay in a year, but how many she will lay in the winter when the prices of eggs are the highest. From the latter stock we breed. During the summer months the traps are discarded, and only the open nests used.

Now, by selecting our best cold-weather layers and breeding from them, we each year increase our winter egg supply. There is more money in it and it is a fact that our hens have, in consequence of our careful selection of winter layers, become poor summer layers, a condition we would rather have them in than to have great year-around records and a poor constitution in consequence.

By the use of traps and careful selection of the breeding stock any breed can be brought up to do pro-

deteriorate the stock than with such inbreeding. It may bring good results the first year or two, but it cannot hold out.

The trap-nest used by the Maine experiment station is 28 inches long, 13 inches wide and 16 inches deep without front, end or cover. A division board, with a circular opening 7½ inches in diameter, is placed across the box 12 inches from the rear end and 15 inches from the front end. A straight board partition will answer just as well.

The front portion of the nest has no fixed bottom, but instead there is a movable bottom or treadle hinged at the back. The rear section is the nest proper. When the nest is open, the door extends horizontally in front.

The side strips of the door rest on a strip of beech 1½ inches wide, beveled on the inner corner, which extends across the front of the nest. This beech strip is nailed to the top of a board 4 inches wide, which forms the front of the box-nest proper. To the bottom of this is nailed a strip 2 inches wide, into which are set two 4-inch spikes, from which the heads have been cut. The treadle rests on these spikes when the nest is closed.

The hinges used for the treadle and door are narrow, 3-inch galvanized butts with brass pins made to work very easily. Hinges that will not rust should be used.

A hen about to lay steps upon the door and walks in toward the dark back of the nest. When she passes the point where the door is hinged to the treadle, her weight causes it to drop, and at the same time pulls the door up behind her. It is then impossible for the hen to get out of the nest till the attendant lifts door and treadle and resets it.

The nest is extremely simple. It has no locks or triggers to get out of order. Yet, by proper balancing of door and treadle it can be so delicately adjusted that a weight of less than half a pound on the treadle will spring the trap.

All bearing surfaces are made of beech, because of the well-known property of this wood to take on a highly polished surface with wear. The nests in use at the Maine station have the doors of hardwood, in order

to show the progress that can be made in careful trap-nesting and in a judicious selection of breeding stock.

If each year we gradually build up the records of our flock and keep a close eye to the thrift and hardiness of the offspring, we show that even Brahmas—so generally classed as poor and indifferent layers—can be made to become prolific winter-egg producers.

Now where the great danger comes in is this ambition to secure 200-egg layers as a flock. The flock is quite frequently forced by conditions, meat and other highly stimulating articles of food.

While it will, in many cases, produce the eggs, it will at the same time bring about an early decline. But by working for a strong winter crop we get the bulk of our eggs at a certain season and the hen has the rest of the season to recuperate.

Another method adopted by some of those ambitious for great results

to get greater durability. Where trap-nests are constantly in use, flimsy construction is not economical in the long run.

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SEES NO VIOLATION THREATEN TO REBEL

U. S. SUPREME COURT DISMISSES CHARGE AGAINST UNITED MACHINERY FIRM.

UPHOLD LOWER COURT RULING

High Tribunal Held That It Is Not at Liberty to Pass on Indictments in Case, but Must Accept Interpretation of Court Below.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The suit of the United States against the United Shoe Machinery company was dismissed by the United States Supreme court, which held that the combination charged against Sydney Winslow and other officers was not in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

No Restraint of Trade.
The Supreme court held it is not at liberty to pass on the indictment in the case, but must accept the interpretation of the court below. Accepting this interpretation, the Supreme court held that the combination of three companies which did not compete with one another could not produce restraint of competition.

Merger of Companies Charged.
It was charged that the shoe machinery corporation took over the business of the Consolidated and McKay Lasting Machine company, manufacturing 70 per cent. of all heading machines and 80 per cent. of all metallic fastening machines, and of the Good-year Shoe Machinery company, manufacturing 80 per cent. of all the welt sewing and outsole stitching machines. The government alleged that this put about 80 per cent. of the business of manufacturing shoe machinery into one concern and that that being an "undue proportion" of the trade was a violation of the law. It did not claim that there had been unfair competition, as in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases.

Defense of the Company.
The shoe machinery officials declared the Supreme court could not review the action of the Massachusetts courts because the criminal indictment was repealed by not being included in the judicial code of 1912, and also claimed that the organization of the corporation was a normal trade development. They further urged that the groups consolidated into the corporation were non-competing and that the leasing system was justified by the patent laws.

Court Adjourns Until Feb. 24.
The Supreme court took a recess until Monday, February 24, without announcing any decision in the state rate case or the intermountain rate case.

TO QUIZ W. ROCKEFELLER

Chairman Pujio of Money Trust Investigation Committee Announces Taking of Testimony Friday.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Chairman Pujio of the money trust investigating committee announced that tentative arrangements have been made for the taking of the testimony of William Rockefeller at Jekyll Island on Friday.

The only obstacle in the way of quizzing the millionaire on Friday is an engagement which Rockefeller's



William Rockefeller.

counsel, John A. Garver of New York, has for that day. If Garver can arrange to cancel the engagement Pujio and Undermyer will go to Jekyll Island on Friday and there at 11 o'clock hear the millionaire. The length of the examination will depend on Rockefeller's physical condition.

KING OF LAUGHTER HERE

Professor Henri Bergson Arrives in the United States to Deliver a Series of Lectures.

New York, Feb. 4.—Prof. Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, who wrote 200 pages about laughter and what it means, has arrived here on the steamship Carmania for a series of lectures at Columbia, Harvard and Princeton universities. He expects to remain in this country only four weeks. His lectures will deal with philosophical subjects.

Standard Oil Declares Dividend.
New York, Feb. 4.—The Standard Oil company of New Jersey declared a dividend of \$40 a share payable February 15, to stockholders of record February 7.

WITH NO HOPE OF PEACE, TURKISH TROOPS ARE IN DANGEROUS MOOD.

ALL IS READY FOR BATTLE

Unless Ottoman Forces at Adrianople Surrender to the Balkan Allies the Attack on Besieged Fortress Will Be Resumed.

London, Feb. 4.—Insurrection in the Turkish army is imminent as the last hours of the four-day armistice draw to a close. The prospect of an agreement between Turkey and her foes is exceedingly dim, and the future of the Ottoman army appears altogether depressing. At seven in the evening, unless Turkey surrenders, firing will begin again. No hope is expressed that the powers will be able to arrange an eleventh-hour compromise, since their attitude indicates that they have exhausted every resource.

Turkey has decided to assume the defensive and to let the allied forces of Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro and Serbia fire the first shot. The inner strife which jeopardizes the solidarity of the Turkish army was occasioned by the assassination of Nazim Pasha, commander in chief and the idol of the soldiery.

Young Turk Leader Repulsed.
Enver Bey, the Young Turk leader, who took such a prominent part in recent events in the capital, went in an automobile to the headquarters of the army at Hademkoul in order to win the support of the troops, but the soldiery forbore prevented him from alighting.

It is regarded now as too late to stop the insurrection in the ranks.

The Kurdish cavalry stationed in the Asiatic section of Constantinople and in the great Selimye barracks, made a formal demand for the execution of the murderers of Nazim Pasha.

The men refused to obey the war minister's command to return to their regiments. Shukri Pasha, the Turkish commander at Adrianople, has caused an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of Nazim's death and has announced his intention of going to Constantinople after the conclusion of the war to avenge the murder of his friend. He has also gathered information about a large number of officers whom he expects to punish for the murder of Nazim.

To Combine Against Adrianople.
The immediate object of the armies of the allies is the capture of Adrianople, which has hitherto presented such a firm front to its besiegers. Upon this fortress the combined Bulgarian and Serbian armies, the latter well supplied with siege artillery, will concentrate their exertions.

For the present at any rate, the Bulgarian generals will simply try to hold the Turkish troops at Tehtalja.

King Nicholas of Montenegro has already started again for the Turkish fortress of Scutari. The king will himself take the direction of the renewed attack. He hopes by capturing the city and thus establishing an accomplished fact to obtain a better chance of keeping definite possession of it when peace finally comes.

The Turkish government, like that of Bulgaria, will not allow newspaper correspondents to accompany the armies in the field. Mahmoud Sherif Pasha, the grand vizier, stated emphatically that he would not allow any correspondents within twenty miles of the lines.

JOHNSON MUST STAND TRIAL

U. S. Supreme Court Refuses Writ of Error in Case of Pugnacious Against Federal Marshal.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Supreme court of the United States refused a writ of error in the case of Jack Johnson against United States Marshal Hay, involving his arrest for violation of the white slave act. The court did not pass on the merits of his case on the ground that the pugilist must exhaust all means to test the law in the lower courts before appealing to the Supreme court of the United States.

Johnson must therefore stand trial in the lower court before his case can be reviewed by the Supreme court.

TWO INJURED BY BOAT BLAST

Boiler on Steamer Silver Blows Up—Passengers and Crew Are Rescued Before Craft Sinks.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 4.—Otto Larsen was severely injured and Capt. Fredricks slightly hurt when the boiler in the steamer Silver King exploded while the boat was en route from Galveston to Port Bolivar. The vessel sank. The crew and six passengers were rescued.

MICHIGAN DAIRYMEN IN SESSION

Saginaw, Mich., Feb. 4.—The Michigan State Dairymen's association began its annual meeting today in the Auditorium with President F. L. Eldridge in the chair. After welcoming speeches the president delivered his address. In the afternoon the dairy farmers had the floor and there were talks by C. A. Bullock of Lapeer, H. W. Kinney of Saginaw, D. D. Atkin of Flint, H. H. Wattle of Troy, and Professors A. C. Anderson and G. A. Brown of the Michigan Agricultural college.

WHO WILL IT BE?



PROBE THEATER FIRE

CORONER OF NEW YORK BLAMES CITY OFFICIALS FOR DEATHS IN PLAYHOUSE.

TWO DEAD, 100 OTHERS HURT

Cry of Fire in Houston Hippodrome Causes Panic Amongst Thousands Persons, Many of Whom Were Trampled Upon in Effort to Escape.

New York, Feb. 4.—Coroner Foley declared that the city building and fire departments were indirectly responsible for the death of two persons and the injury of more than 100 others in a panic following a cry of fire in the Houston Hippodrome on the East side.

Feinberg, who began an investigation, gave it as his opinion that the fatalities occurred because the city officials permitted the moving picture theater to operate despite the fact that exit stairs were elevated.

Official Blames Audience.
Fire Commissioner Johnson took exception to Feinberg's statement and said that the audience was only to blame. He said that the deaths and injuries were due solely to panic. "The building had been furnished with numerous exits," said Johnson.

1,000 ARE PANIC STRICKEN

There were about 1,000 persons in the theater when a cry of "Fire," following the explosion of a film, threw the audience into a frenzy of fear. The women and children rushed towards the exits. As the crowd surged to the doors many fell and were trampled, and others following them stumbled and added to the heap of frenzied, fighting humans. Firemen and policemen who rushed to the scene were compelled to use clubs and axe handles to extricate the fallen people, and when the mass of human beings was disentangled it was found that two women were crushed to death, five others so badly trampled that doctors declare they cannot live, and 100 more were suffering from broken bones, internal injuries and bruises.

LIVE STOCK BREEDERS MEET

Members of Illinois Association Hold Their Annual Conference at Springfield.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 4.—Arlon hall was crowded this morning when the annual meeting of the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' association was called to order by President P. S. Haer of Taylorville. W. A. Northcutt welcomed the members, and after a response by Joseph R. Fulkerson of Jerseyville, Mr. Haer delivered his address. The cattle feeders then went into session with Deane Funk of McLean presiding, and heard a paper by E. P. Hall of Mechanicsburg. This afternoon the horse breeders are meeting. Sessions of the association will continue until tomorrow evening, when the annual banquet will be held. On Wednesday there will be a stock judging contest for experts' certificates.

WILSON'S SECRETARY NAMED

Joseph P. Tumulty Will Be Aid of the President After March 4, According to Announcement.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 4.—Joseph Patrick Tumulty, at present private secretary to Governor Wilson, will be secretary to the president after March 4, according to an announcement by President-elect Wilson.

Iowa Printing Plant Burned.
Des Moines, Ia., Feb. 4.—The Iowa home-stead printing plant, where the Wisconsin Farmer and a number of other farm publications were issued, was burned. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

MAN WHO SHOT GAYNOR DIES IN STATE ASYLUM

James F. Gallagher Succumbs After Being Transferred to Institution for Insane.

Trenton, N. J., Feb. 4.—James J. Gallagher, who shot Mayor Gaynor of New York nearly two years ago at Hoboken, N. J., died at the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane here.

He had been at the state hospital since January 18, 1912, having been transferred there from the New Jersey state prison, where he had been sentenced to serve twelve years on a charge of assault upon Commissioner William Edwards, who was with Mayor Gaynor at the time.

Gallagher's act was prompted by the fact that he had been discharged from a municipal position in New York city.

DR. SHAW LAUDS JOHN D., JR.

Declares Sins of Standard Oil Can Be Forgiven by Work of Magistrate's Son.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4.—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, in a lecture here, says "all the sins of the Standard Oil can be forgiven for the work of John D."



Rockefeller, Jr., is doing against the white slave traffic." She also says "that 6,000 police women are needed in New York to keep the police from aiding white slave traders."

WOULD GIVE WILSON 6 YEARS

House Will Try to Change the Resolution on Presidential Term Which Was Passed Saturday.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Another attempt to change the proposed six year single term amendment to the constitution so it will either lengthen President Wilson's term to six years or make him eligible for re-election is expected in the house as soon as the resolution passed Saturday by the senate is taken up for consideration. The passage of the single term resolution in the house is expected, but many Democrats who favor it insist that it be not drawn so as to cut President Wilson off with one four year term. The senate passed the resolution in such form that the president in office and all former presidents would be ineligible for re-election. Representative Clayton, chairman of the house judiciary committee, already has a single term resolution before the house.

Suffragettes Warn Great Britain.
Swansea, Wales, Feb. 4.—British suffragettes posted notices upon the latter boxes here that unless the government immediately favored consideration of the franchise of women, they would enter upon a campaign of destruction.

SENATE ADOPTS BILL

UPPER HOUSE PASSES ONE-TERM MEASURE BY SMALL MAJORITY.

NOW GOES TO LOWER BRANCH

Limits All Presidents to Only Six Years in Office, After which They Are Forever Barred From the Chief Executive Ship.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The senate Saturday night by a vote of 47 to 23—one more than the necessary two-thirds—adopted the resolution for an amendment to the Constitution providing for a single six-year presidential term.

Following is the text of the resolution as adopted:

"The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. The term of office of president shall be six years, and no person who has held the office by election or discharged its powers or duties or acted as president under the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be eligible to again hold the office by election."

The vote on the resolution was:

For.	Against.
Ashurst	Lippitt
Barkley	Lodge
Brandagee	McLean
Brown	Overman
Bryan	Owen
Burnham	Paynter
Burton	Penrose
Calton	Percy
Chamberlain	Perkins
Chilton	Perky
Clark (Wyo.)	Pomeroy
Clarke (Ark.)	Simmons
Cummins	Smith (Ark.)
Dillworth	Smith (Ga.)
Duffell	Smith (Md.)
Du Pont	Smoot
Fletcher	Sutherland
Gamble	Swanson
Gardner	Thomas
Gugger	Thomas
Hatch	Wetmore
Hitchcock	Thornton
Johnson	Williams
Johnston (Ala.)	Works
Kavanaugh	
Kern	

PARIS MENACED BY FLOODS

Low-Lying Sections of City Already Inundated and the Seine Is Rising Rapidly.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Fear of a repetition of the disastrous inundations which occurred in Paris during the winter of 1910-11 have been aroused during the last forty-eight hours by the rapid rising of the river Seine. The level of the water is mounting about two inches an hour.

In the low-lying quarters of the city, especially in the southwestern districts of Bercy, the water has already overflowed into the streets. The Rue Watt, near the Tolbiac bridge, was the first to be flooded. It is now under water to a depth of several inches and consternation reigns among the occupants of adjacent houses.

Rain ceased this morning in Paris itself, but it continues to fall heavily in the up-country region.

ROME A MECCA THIS YEAR

Will Be Scene of Pilgrimages for Celebration of Noted Event in Christian History.

New York, Feb. 4.—Pilgrimages to Rome are expected to be larger this spring than ever before. It is said in Catholic circles here, because of the celebration this year of the sixteenth century of the official political recognition of Christianity.

Festivities beginning in the middle of March and continuing until Dec. 8, will be held in every diocese in this country, including celebrations of great pomp in Washington and New York.

The celebration commemorates the victory of Constantine over Maxentius, which assured the political recognition of Christianity in 313 through the edict of Milan.

OFFICER CONFESSES THEFT

Policeman Accused of Taking Protection Money From Gotham Hotel—Implicates "Man Higher Up."

New York, Feb. 4.—Policeman Eugene Fox, charged with grafting protection money from Raikes law hotels, made a complete confession, after the start of his trial on the specific charge of accepting "protection" money from George A. Ship, former proprietor of the Baltic hotel. In the confession, which was made to District Attorney Whitman Fox is alleged to have named the real "man higher up" in the police department and to have made sensational exposures relative to the alliance between the police "system" and the underworld.

11 KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Dynamite Blast in Hardware Store at Cienfuegos, Cuba, Deals Death and Destruction.

Havana, Feb. 4.—A terrific explosion of dynamite in a hardware store at Cienfuegos Sunday killed eleven persons and injured more than a hundred others. A number of the injured will probably die. The cause of the explosion is unknown as the owner of the store, Jose Mayo, a Spaniard, is so badly injured that he is unable to talk. A number of buildings in the vicinity of the hardware store were wrecked and the shock was felt for 20 miles. Three Americans were injured.

Solicitor McCabe Resigns.

Washington, Feb. 3.—George F. McCabe, solicitor of the department of agriculture, presented to Secretary Wilson Friday his resignation, effective March 4. It was accepted. He will go to Portland, Ore.

Miss Henrietta Whitney Dead.
New Haven, Conn., Feb. 3.—Miss Henrietta Whitney, granddaughter of Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin, died here Friday of pneumonia at her residence in Elm street. She is survived by a brother.

KING MENELIK IS DEAD; SUCCESSOR ENTERS CAPITAL

New Ruler of Abyssinia Is Prince Lijl Jeassu, Grandson of Late Monarch.

London, England, Feb. 4.—King Menelik of Abyssinia is dead, according to a dispatch received here from Addis Ababa. His successor, Prince Lijl Jeassu, one of his grandsons, entered the capital Sunday with great pomp.

No official confirmation has been received here of the death of Menelik, who several times has been reported dead. Prince Lijl Jeassu, who is said to have entered the Abyssinian capital as the new emperor, is only seventeen years old. He was selected some years ago by Menelik as his successor. He is a youth of great intelligence, son of Ras Michael, a powerful prince and governor of three Abyssinian provinces, whose wife was Menelik's daughter. Lijl Jeassu speaks English, French and German and has been instructed by European tutors.

There have been many rumors the last five years of Menelik's death. It was reported at one time that the fact was being suppressed and that the emperor was conducting the affairs of the Abyssinian kingdom until Lijl Jeassu was old enough to take the government into his own hands. This was denied officially. At the beginning of last year Menelik was reported to be paralyzed below the waist and there has been uncertainty since then as to whether he was dead or alive.

The kingdom of Abyssinia has a population of 8,000,000 and possesses a powerful army. The political institutions are feudal in character. There is a sort of state council, which possesses very little authority, and a council of ministers, with all the usual portfolios. Menelik became the ruler in 1889.

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VETERAN RAILROAD MAN DIES

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 4.—Rudolph Pink, one of the veteran railroad men of the United States, died at his home here. With his brothers, Henry and Albert Pink, he had charge of the railroad operations of the federal armies in the Civil war.